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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1863.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing late from the operations of Gen. Grant's army now in full chase after the demoralized pack of Bragg's whipped fugitives. Gen. Grant sends word to the Department that he has captured a lot of the Vicksburg paroled rebels, and is in a quandary as to the disposition he shall make of them. Gen. Sherman set a model example by shooting some of them at Jackson. The official statement of our loss in the capture of Lookout Mountain and the storming of Missionary Ridge is set down at 3,200.

The Army of the Potomac at latest accounts was all across the Rapidan and still advancing. Our cavalry have had several skirmishes with the rebel outposts, driving them in and back to Orange Court House where a battle is expected unless Lee shall start for Richmond.

There is a wild rebel report from Charleston via Mobile that the former pest of treason has been burning sixty-three hours, that Gilmore's shells are making it worse, and that the remaining walls of Sumter have fallen, burying up the rebels. Later dates through Federal sources, however, make the story improbable. The news is too good to be true.

Formidable forces of rebels are organizing in Louisiana and Mississippi to plant batteries and impede the navigation of the river, and from the magnitude of these preparations it seems likely that the Father of Waters will not long go unvexed to the sea. There is work ahead for the gunboats.

A brilliant reconnoissance in Western Louisiana has resulted in the capture of the 6th Texas regiment.

The news from Gen. Banks' expedition continues cheering. Corpus Christi, capital of Nueces county, 280 miles southwest of Galveston, and Arkansas City and other minor places have been captured.

Steamboat navigation on the Mississippi is a thing of fearful uncertainty. Our dispatches contain accounts of the burning of two boats, one of them accompanied by loss of life, the sinking of a third, and two more running the gauntlet of guerilla fire.

"SOME HOGS."

During the past week there have been received in this city, of live and dressed, not less than 109,290—the largest receipts ever known in this market in one week. Since the 1st of October the receipts foot up 526,471—an increase over the receipts of the corresponding period in 1862 of 165,959.

☞ Not satisfied with reproducing our "specials" and "locals," the afternoon conservative has taken to republishing the TRIBUNE's editorials. We have no objection to offer. It must be refreshing to such of its readers as do not see the TRIBUNE, to get some live, outspoken editorial pabulum to feed on once in a while. The change from the stale editorials of the *Conservative* to the juicy, nourishing food of the TRIBUNE, must make them wish for such dishes oftener.

☞ By a private dispatch from Chattanooga, we learn that Captain George L. Bellows, of the 51st Illinois, was killed in the late engagements.

☞ The charter election in New York city comes off the first day in December—next Tuesday.

The Proposed European Congress.

It is rumored that Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is drawing up an explanatory document, comprising the different questions which the Emperor intends to submit to his proposed European Congress; in the meantime the English journals appear to be generally taking a view adverse to the Congress. The London *Globe*, Ministerial, opposes it. The *Daily News* and *Morning Herald* also oppose it, and agree that if it is held unfavorable results will ensue. The *Times* inquires what England will have to do in the Congress should it ever prove more than an ideal conception, and points out that there is no place for England in it, all the honors being monopolized by France. The English cabinet held meetings to consider upon the subject. The result has not transpired, and other meetings are fixed for the 16th.

The Madrid *Correspondencia* says the Spanish Government has resolved to send representatives to the Congress, but some Spanish journals look coolly on it.

It is asserted that Austria will give no answer till the resolution of England is known.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 28, 1863.

The steamer War Eagle arrived this morning, and brought Memphis dates to afternoon of the 25th.

The steamer Tecumseh was burned at the levee in Natchez. It would appear that the steamer had on board thirty-five hundred bales of cotton, bound for New Orleans, and finding she was too heavily laden the officers put into Natchez. Part of the cargo was being taken off, when fire was accidentally communicated to the cotton, and the entire lot, along with the steamboat, was quickly consumed. No lives were lost. No further particulars.

Mr. Brown mentioned in a despatch of yesterday, as the Government agent who had robbed Messrs. Rosinstine & Tobias of gold and European exchange, was last night arrested upon the steamer Vouphal by provost-marshal Capt. Talmade, and now occupies comfortable quarters in the Cairo guard house, where he will be accommodated until such time as he clears up the mystery.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that a large force of guerillas threatened Charleston, Mo., only about a dozen miles from here; but the story is probably false.

The steamer Telegraph, No. 3, sunk at Osceola day before yesterday. She had on board twenty thousand bushels of oats for the Government, as freight, nearly all of which may prove injured if not lost.

The steamer St. Louis, which arrived at Memphis Wednesday morning from New Orleans, was fired into by guerillas on her passage a short distance below Rodney. The guerillas numbered about fifteen, and several shots passed through the captain's room, but fortunately he was absent at the time. The boat made all speed and soon was out of reach.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28th, 1863.

Capt. J. W. Swander, 31st Mo., has been dishonorably dismissed for taking bribes to release rebels, and for originating a subscription paper to purchase a horse for himself. Gen Schofield has approved the sentence.

Missourians are claiming compensation for negroes, who long ago escaped to Illinois, and were enlisted as soldiers there.

A hospital boat arrived to-day, with 375 sick and wounded soldiers.

Three companies of the Invalid corps left to-day for Rock Island.

The River is very low and the weather cold without a change; in twenty-four hours it will be closed by ice.

There is still a chance for the Radicals electing the State Ticket in spite of heavy deductions of the soldiers' vote by the Conservative, pro-slavery county clerks. The counties to be heard from will favor us.

Increase of Tax on Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has concluded to recommend in his report to the Secy. of the Treas. a large increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits. The present tax is considered absurdly low as compared with that levied upon other goods, while in England it yields 10 per cent and upwards of the gross revenue of that country. In our own it yields less than 10 per ct., and as it is deemed necessary to increase taxation to make the law meet the expectation of Congress, there is no article on which it can be better levied than on this. Therefore the Commissioner will ask that the tax be increased to 50 or 60, probably the latter sum.

Rebel Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The British steamer Corsica, from Nassau, was thoroughly searched by the Custom House officers last night, as well as all the baggage of passengers. Large amounts of specie, rebel money and a rebel mail were found on the steamer and among the passengers.

LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS.

How He was Arrested and Robbed by the Rebels.

THE EVILS OF CONFEDERATE RULE.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE WAR.

On the 18th ultimo, John Minor Botts addressed a letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, a copy of which has since been obtained for publication by the correspondent of the Associated Press with the Army of the Potomac. In this letter, dated at Auburn, Culpepper county, Virginia, Mr. Botts enters an emphatic protest against his arrest and the destruction of his property by the rebels, and flatly denounces the evils of Confederate rule. After some preliminary remarks, in contradiction of false reports concerning himself, he says:

HOW THE ACCOUNT STANDS—MR. BOTTS' WRONGS.

"Let us see how the account stands. On my part I have done nothing, from first to last of which the Government can complain, unless it be that I have not become demoralized and have made no concessions to democracy, and have none to make hereafter, and because I have not chosen to follow blindly wherever democracy might choose to lead.

"On the other hand, of what have I to complain? First, the legislative power of the Government has been especially directed against me, while I was leading the most retired and secluded life, as was clearly admitted by Mr. Henry S. Foote, at the following session of Congress, when he said he had been induced to vote for the declaration of martial law and suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* upon a representation of the condition of things supposed to exist in the neighborhood of the city of Richmond, but which turned out to be entirely groundless.

"Secondly, the power of the executive branch of government has been exerted against me when, under this detestable, unwritten, unknown code called martial law, upon no charge preferred before the Court of Inquiry, they had me arrested in my bed, between the hours of midnight and daybreak, hurried me off to a dirty, filthy negro jail, where I was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks, when, with all the vigilance and research of their numerous detectives, they could find nothing upon which to hinge a charge; and now comes a second arrest without a charge, whilst the army itself has been turned loose upon me to destroy my property, by design, and by order of officers in high command, which I can establish if I can procure their arrest and trial by court martial; under which order my yard, garden and cornfields have been ruthlessly invaded, the fencing of each torn down to the ground, and all converted into a general camp-ground, camp-fires built and horses turned into each by the 4th Virginia cavalry, under command of Captain Randolph, and when Dr. Kidwell—with whom I had been until ten o'clock, picking up and nursing the wounded men of both parties, more than twenty of whom were brought to my house—remonstrated with them, they said it was wrong, and should not have done it, but they were ordered to destroy 'whatever they damn pleased;' and upon this being repeated by Dr. K. to Captain R. he neither affirmed nor denied that such orders had been given.

"From which scenes of violence, together with the effects produced by my arrest on the next day, one of my daughters has been ill of nervous typhoid fever ever since; and not only has my fencing been torn down and and destroyed in every direction, but some twenty-five or thirty of my best hogs have been shot down, and I have not been left one ear of my entire crop of corn; all of which could not be used was carried off and destroyed. And now I challenge any and every man of the Southern Confederacy to come forward with any charge that can be made against me for anything said or done for which their government or its army can justly complain. And but for the protection now offered me by a guard from the headquarters of Gen. R. E. Lee, none can tell to what a condition I should have been reduced.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE ORIGINATORS OF THE WAR.

"Have I then, Mr. Editor, think you, had much reason for attachment or devotion to a Government by which I have been thus treated? You complain of the treatment Mr. Vallandigham has received at the hands of his Government. He made many violent speeches, in which he took active and strong ground against his Government, and for this he was sent among his friends, as they supposed. But I have done nothing, taken no part, but maintained firmly and consistently, as I shall continue to do, my own private opinions and the convictions of my best judgment, which has not been controlled by any considerations of selfishness, ambition, or fear, as I wrote the Secretary of War whilst I was confined in McDaniel's negro jail, in the Spring of 1862; and, because I cannot surrender these convictions, am I thus to be oppressed and persecuted by the Government and its army? I want no better vindication for having withheld my approval of this war than is to be found in the fact that there is not one of those who aided in bringing it on that would do it, if, with their present experience, it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed, all of which I did foresee and did foretell; and if any man with brains in his head and a heart in his bosom says he would, then I say flatly I don't believe him.

HIS SECOND ARREST BY STUART.

"But to come back to my second arrest by General J. E. B. Stuart. On Monday morning the 12th instant, following the night of the ruthless and destruction of my property, General Stuart's Provost Marshal rode up with a guard to my house, with a warrant, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 12, 1863.

"Lieutenant Ryalls: You will arrest John Minor Botts and send him to Richmond. Charges will be forwarded from these headquarters as soon as practicable. Don't allow him to annoy Gen. Lee, but keep him as a prisoner of state. Let me know how many prisoners.

"By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.
"A. R. Venable, Major and Adjutant."

"Upon this warrant, containing no charge, I was arrested about half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, carried under guard to Culpepper Court House, kept there until five o'clock, and then discharged on the ground that there was no charge against me; but I have been semi-officially informed from two sources, either of which would be regarded as authentic, that the sole ground of my arrest was that I had entertained Gen. Meade and other Federal officers at my table; and if it was not that, it was some other pretext equally frivolous and contemptible, which I hereby challenge Gen. Stuart to lay before the public; and if it be any offense against the peace and dignity of Gen. Stuart, or of the Confederate government that I should have entertained Federal officers at my table, which would justify my arrest, then Major General Stuart has signally failed in the discharge of his duty to the peace and dignity of the aforesaid Major General Stuart, by not bringing me to trial for this high crime and misdemeanor; for although it is not true that General Meade took his dinner at my table, I hereby make it known to all whom it may concern that I invited him to do so, and deeply regretted that his constant engagements prevented his acceptance of the invitation. I moreover further proclaim that should he return to this vicinity (which I do not at all anticipate) I shall in all probability subject myself to another arrest by a repetition of the same offense, without consulting Gen. Stuart's pleasure on the subject.

WHOM HE HAS ENTERTAINED.

"The truth is I have entertained freely and hospitably the officers and gentlemen of both armies whose acquaintance I have enjoyed, and shall continue to do so so long as I am master of my own house, and so long as they treat me with kindness and civility, let it offend whom it may, provided the means are left me with which to entertain them, and unless in the meantime I shall be prohibited by law, or some higher authority than that of General Stuart. In fact, I have met with no officer in the Confederate army, and with few privates with whom I was acquainted, from General Robert E. Lee down, with the exception of General Stuart, that I have not invited to my house—nearly all of whom have partaken of my hospitality—whilst hundreds of half-famished soldiers have been furnished with meals, for which I have never charged the first dime, whilst they were in the habit of paying, as they said themselves, to brawling secessionists from two to three dollars a meal; but this furnished no ground of complaint with any gentleman of the northern army, many of whom expressed their surprise and gratification on hearing that they had visited me thus freely and familiarly.

ANOTHER ACCUSATION EXAMINED.

"But no sooner was I arrested than the whole atmosphere was filled with rumors to my disadvantage and prejudice; among the rest that I had been caught in the Federal lines on the day of the fight, with arms in my hands to be used against the Confederate government.

"The circumstances which gave rise to this rumor are as follows: As a portion of the Federal cavalry passed my house, about two o'clock on Sunday, my neighbor, Mr. Bradford, sent me a note, saying he had been arrested, and was then in the custody of the Federal officers, and asked me to ride over to Brandy Station to meet him, which I did. On my return I passed Gen. Lomax's brigade, and when half their column had passed me, and was between me and the Federals, and in the presence of the other half, I met young Slaughter, the son of Dr. Slaughter, of Culpepper Court House, who had a gun and knapsack in his hand, with which encumbrance he could not control his horse, and he asked me to take it with me to my house and keep it until he called for it. At great inconvenience I took it, and this act of kindness and accommodation to Mr. Slaughter was tortured into my bearing arms against the South, though Gen. Stuart himself knew what had carried me to Brandy, for he had seen a letter from me to Mrs. Bradford, telling her of the arrest of her husband, and of my having been sent for to meet him at Brandy Station.

HIS PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE REBELS.

"However, these rumors, publications and arrests have had their desired effect, as they have led to the most wanton, wicked and savage destruction of my property, such as I have already mentioned, and excited the prejudice of the army, and possibly of misled citizens, against me. But I hope to outlive it all, while the authors of such vandalism will be held to a just accountability at the hands of a military commander, whose high moral, intellectual and military qualities are justly esteemed by the whole country, and by none more highly than myself; and if not by him, then by a still higher military authority, to wit: the War Department; and, if not there, then by the civil tribunals of the country; and, if not there, then by a just, discriminating and indignant public judgment.

DAVIS AND STUART DENOUNCED.

"And now let me inquire, has martial law been declared again? and if not, when, where, how, and from whom did General Stuart derive the authority to arrest me, or any other citizen, for any offense whatever, and retain me as a prisoner of State? If any charge was to be preferred against me for a civil offense, where were the civil authorities? and why was not complaint lodged with them upon affidavit, as the law requires? How came I, a private, peaceable citizen, subject to the military authority of General Stuart, and why was I not allowed, if I thought proper, to appeal to his superior in command—General Lee—against this flagrant usurpation of power and most inexcusable instance of false imprisonment?

"If I mistake not, Congress, by an express vote, refused to grant these high prerogatives of dictatorial power to Mr. Davis. How is it, then, that General Stuart undertakes, first, to establish a martial law for himself, and then virtually to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* by a denial of my right to appeal to his superior in command?

"If such power can be exercised by Gen. Stuart with impunity, with whom and where does the power stop? To how low a grade of military authority does it descend? And I may further ask, why, of all the gentlemen in and around the court house who entertained Federal officers, was I alone to be selected for the exercise of this military power, for this indignity and outrage? These are all questions of grave interest to the liberty of every citizen, that cannot, and shall not, be slurred over, if there is any justice in the military department of this government, or independence to be found in the judiciary of this State.

MR. BOTTS DEFIES THE REBELLION.

"Hitherto I have been silent as to the wrongs, injuries and indignities which have been heaped upon me. But I am not a spaniel to lie down and crouch at the bidding of any master, nor to lick the hand that smites me, nor am I Christian enough when one cheek is slapped to turn the other; and if I am thus to be selected as a particular object of persecution, and can find no protection from the law, then will I protect myself; this I cannot do against the government or against the army; but I can and will do it when the law, military and civil, both fail me, against any one man that this Confederacy can boast.

"When I purchased my present home, it was to seek retirement and obscurity, to get out of the way of the world and to follow for the balance of my life the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. There was then no army here, nor did I suppose there would be one. I disturbed nobody, went nowhere, except among kind and friendly neighbors, with whom it has been my good fortune to secure as large a share of respect and esteem as any one who has ever lived in the country, and in this condition of things it was that, in imitation of the Confederate government, 'all I asked was to be let alone.'

"But what is the liberty of any citizen worth if a military commander can, in the exercise of a despotic power, or a weak and imbecile discretion, or in a fit of spleen towards one who is offended, by reporting him for official misconduct, in which eight other gentlemen united, drag that citizen from the bosom of his family, heap upon him the indignity and wrong of having him arrested and conducted through the streets of a crowded village, under guard; keep him in that condition long enough for all sorts of idle and malicious rumors to be circulated and sent over the telegraph wires respecting him, and order his discharge upon the ground that there was nothing to be alleged against him?

HIS DETERMINATION.

"And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, let me say that the press may continue to misrepresent and abuse me; I may be arrested and thrown into dungeons; my fencing may be torn down and destroyed; my crops may be laid waste and carried off; my stock may be stolen or shot down under my own eye; my house may be burned over my head, as has been threatened; but I cannot thus be induced to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of conduct that my own judgment and conscience may dictate, which is to take no lot, part or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirlpool of desolation and ruin upon my unfortunate country. Nor shall I depart from the position I have taken of doing nothing that can justly subject me to outrage, animadversion or rebuke. But if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if to prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live, or a traitor's death let me die.

I am respectfully yours,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

P. S.—Since the above was written a copy of the *Examiner* has reached me containing the following announcement:

"The battle took place on the farm of John Minor Botts. * * * We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, of whom the Confederate States stand in such fear, had been religiously respected by the Yankees; whereas the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that night made a change in its condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and fed their horses in his cornfield. The next morning there were very few fence rails and very little corn left. The men were heard to say while building high their fires, 'Pile on, boys; they are nothing but damned old Union rails.'"

I am glad to avail myself of the testimony of this "leaky vessel," who fully confirms what I have said above, but although he does not state what is true in regard to the general destruction of property in the neighborhood, for it gives me great pleasure to say that a guard was furnished to every family that asked for it, all of whose property was amply protected, as every one in the neighborhood will testify. Yet he certainly states what is true in regard to the general destruction of my property; and I must say that the achievement of three thousand cavalry conquering one man and a cornfield is one of which in the future they can take no great pride when their prejudices and passions shall have subsided.

Another article has also appeared in the *Dispatch*, recommending my imprisonment or banishment, which is altogether unworthy of notice. I will only say that whatever other difficulties I may labor under, I do not esteem it a misfortune that I have no soldiers at my command, to turn loose upon any citizen, nor aids at my elbow to bring them into discredit with the people, thank God. When there is a necessity for it, I can do my own fighting.

J. M. B.

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DES MOINES, Nov. 28, 1863.

Mrs. [illegible] has been lecturing here to full houses, during the past week, on emancipation and kindred subjects. A great number of women have signed the emancipation petition which she circulates.

Colonel Stone, Governor elect, is stopping temporarily at the capital, arranging to make this his residence during his official term.

Martin, the defeated copperhead aspirant for Congressional honors, from the Fourth Congressional District, is endeavoring to establish the unconstitutionality of the law securing to our soldiers their right to vote. Martin was a member of the Legislature at the time the law was enacted, and voted for it. His conduct illustrates the sincerity of copperheads, when they talk of their devotion to the interests of the soldiers. It is expected that the question of the constitutionality of the law will be settled at the next term of our Supreme Court, which convenes here on the first Monday of December.

The weather continues unprecedentedly cold, for the season, the thermometer standing at 15 degrees above zero.

All departments of business abound with manifestations of activity. There have been many transactions in real estate both at public and private sale, at fair prices for cash—all purchased for occupation and improvement. There are no speculative operations, and but little credit given.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28, 1863.

We learn from private dispatches that Capt. Howard Green, of the 24th Wisconsin regiment, was killed while storming the rebel batteries at Missionary Ridge, also Lieut. Robert Chevas, nephew of Alexander Mitchell, of this city. They were both brave and noble young men, and their death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends. Young Chevas is a Scotchman, and left a lucrative business to fight for his adopted country. Both have distinguished themselves in every battle of the army of the Cumberland.

The examination of drafted men still continues, and is likely to for some weeks to come.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Rebel Regiment Captured in Louisiana.

Later from the Banks Expedition.

Capture of Corpus Christi and Arkansas City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans 21st, arrived this evening. Among her passengers are Gen. Wadsworth, and Capt. Dunham, bearer of dispatches.

The *Era* has a dispatch from Mobile papers of the 8th, which says that Charleston had been burning sixty-three hours, and General Gilmore's shells were constantly making it worse. Nearly all the men in Sumter had been killed by the fall of the remaining wall under which they had taken refuge. The *Era* says St. Luke's Church, on Hercules street, had been burnt by incendiaries, because it was used as a negro school.

The steamer Tecumseh, with a cargo of cotton, was burned at West Baton Rouge, on the 15th inst. No lives lost.

The British brig Volant, with a general cargo, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th, a prize to the gunboat Virginia.

Kirby Smith has directed the withdrawal of the rebel troops from Alexandria.

One Colonel Allen is reported elected rebel Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The British brig Dashing Wave arrived here on the 20th, a prize to the gunboat New London. She was captured going into the Rio Grande. She had on board a cargo of clothing and medicines, and $70,000 in gold.

Reports from the Mississippi River are that a rebel force of 5,000 to 10,000 men is trying to concentrate at some point on the river, not far above Port Hudson, to impede navigation. On the 8th, the steamer Emerald was attacked by a portion of the force, having four pieces of artillery. They fired several shots, one of which went through the pilothouse. She was struck by a shell in the boiler deck. There being a heavy fog she escaped further injury. No lives lost. There is a report, which is authentic, of a strong rebel force gathering at Clinton, La., and another at Woodville, Miss. The rebels are very active all along the river from Baton Rouge to the Mississippi State Line, and all their movements look to preparations for concentrating and planting batteries to obstruct the commerce of the Mississippi.

From Western Louisiana there is news of a very well managed reconnoissance and surprise of the enemy on the 20th. The cavalry was sent out on the Abbeville road, a mile in the rear of Camp Pratt, supported by infantry and artillery. They took the enemy completely by surprise, capturing the whole of the 6th Texas with the exception of twenty-five men, commanded by Col. Bagley. The Lieut. Col. and Major were absent and escaped capture. They also dispersed the 2d Louisiana cavalry, and returned with a slight loss.

News from Gen. Banks in Texas continues good. He has captured Corpus Christi, and several smaller places. The Texans are exhibiting strong evidences of Unionism wherever the army marches; so much so that arms and equipments for them, particularly for the cavalry service, are being sent from here.

The steamer White Cloud arrived last night, with 3,000 brls flour.

The steamer Sunny South, from Memphis for the Ohio river, with 100 bales of cotton and a number of passengers, was destroyed by fire, several lady passengers being burned to death or drowned.

The very latest by telegraph to the Southwest Pass, Nov. 21st, states that on the 17th inst., our forces attacked Arkansas City, Texas, and it surrendered. We captured 100 prisoners and three guns.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1863.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Indications are that the amount for which the Treasury is to be called on to carry on the war and sustain the several branches of the Government, through the ensuing fiscal year, will be very considerably less than has been anticipated. The exact figures of the War Department estimates are understood to amount to $535,000,000, and of the Navy Department to $142,000,000. An approximate statement for other expenses will be:

For the Interior, Treasury and other Departments $96,000,000.

Interest on the Public Debt $68,000,000.

Diplomatic expenses are increased, but this will be balanced by the decrease in the amounts asked by the Land and Indian Bureaus. The estimate for interest on the Public Debt is believed to be large. The debt is largely increased in the item of 5-20 Bonds, and decreased in certificates of indebtedness. The 7-30s fall due during the fiscal year, for which these estimates are made, but as yet it is undecided whether to pay them in gold or paper, and as they are convertible into Sixes of '81 it is uncertain how large an estimate, or whether any is needed for their redemption. The whole amount of these 7-30s, payable the ensuing year, is $139,000,000—partly due the 19th of August, and part the 1st of October, 1864. These certificates of indebtedness cannot be given as their amount will depend on the number yet to be issued. It is estimated, however, that they will amount to about $145,000,000. In addition to this the temporary loan is due any time on sixty days notice. This loan has been reduced by payments within the last month from over $100,000,000 to less than $60,000,000.

Reports from Surveyor Gen. Clark, of Mexico, fully establish the truth of the reports of rich deposits of gold in Arizona.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The Census Bureau will have three volumes of a full report of the United States census for 1860, ready next week.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The copperhead candidates for Clerk are Edward Wendell (old contract printer under Buchanan,) Thos. J. Florence, of Philadelphia, and Emerson Etheridge.

[illegible]

Much solicitude is felt here for the condition of Gen. Burnside's forces. It is believed that when the facts are all known, it will be seen that there were satisfactory reasons for not furnishing him reinforcements.

CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Col. McKelleny has returned from his command of the convalescent camp. Gen. Abercrombie succeeds him.

A question whether to put gilt letters on National Bank notes is yet undecided. Objections are made to the appliance of such. Its advantage is an absolute safeguard against counterfeiting by photographs.

CONFISCATION.

Judge Underwood, just arrived from Norfolk, where he held Court three days, and decreed the confiscation of fifteen rebel aristocratic estates, including Commodore Barron. He opens Court in Alexandria next Tuesday. Thirty-five cases there are to be disposed of in Princess Ann county.

CAPTURE BY A NEGRO COMPANY.

Ten miles from Norfolk a negro company captured eight or ten guerillas, including a rebel Major Burroughs.

THE CUSTOMS ESTIMATE.

The customs estimates are chiefly to be from seventy to seventy-five millions, enough to pay the interest. In '62 it was between sixty-nine and seventy millions. The increase of duties has kept pace with the decrease of bulk of importation.

A MODEL.

A conscience smitten War Democrat returns $110 to the Treasury to-day which he had fraudulently obtained from the government.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1863.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR—IMPORTANT ITEMS.

From a private, but reliable, source, I am enabled to give you an approximation of the amount of money required by Secretary Chase to carry on the Government for the ensuing fiscal year, and also to announce increased duties on certain articles. I will premise by stating the estimates of internal revenue for the fiscal year included between the 30th of June, 1862 and the 30th of June, 1863, were $150,000,000. These estimates have, however, fallen short $75,000,000. The estimates for the fiscal year ending 1864, were $200,000,000; but they have fallen short over $50,000,000. So that the estimates for the two years have fallen short from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000.

The estimates for the navy are between $100,000,000 and $140,000,000, and for the army, $750,000,000. The balance, required for the ordinary expenses of the Government, will run the total up to $1,000,000,000. So that by the end of the new fiscal year the total public debt will not fall far short of $2,000,000,000.

This will necessitate a large increase on the duties of sending articles of production, in order to remit interest on the debt, cost of the Government, &c. For instance, spirits on which there is now a duty of fifteen cents per gallon, will have an increased duty of ten to twenty cents per gallon; and ales, beer, &c., will also have increased rates of duty. The Secretary of the Treasury will require for the next fiscal year, (June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865,) authority to raise a further loan of from five to eight hundred millions of dollars; some put it as high as one thousand millions! I have already written you that the assessors of internal revenue have had a committee meeting at Philadelphia, at which they agreed to have a convention at Cleveland on 15th of December. They have recommended the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to raise the duties on spirits, ales, &c., &c. It is said that Mr. Chase will ask for the new loan partly in the shape of authority to sell bonds, and partly in the shape of authority to make a further issue of legal tender treasury notes. Parties here, who have obtained an inkling of the needs of the Treasurer have sent large orders to purchase whisky to Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other points in the West. All articles on which the duties will be increased must necessarily advance. It is also legitimate to presume that an advance in property of all descriptions, including prices of goods, wares, provisions, real estate, &c., will take place on account of the new issue and the general increase in the volume of the currency. Those who have goods of any kind or description on hand must realize large profits.

ADVANCE ON DUTIES.

Merchants may make up their minds to a large advance in duties of whiskey, ales, &c. Knowing this, speculators great work in the West, and large orders have been sent out. Corn must advance in view of the advance in spirits, and the bad crop this year. I notified you a week ago in this respect.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—TREATMENT OF COLORED PRISONERS.

The exchange of prisoners has entirely ceased, because the rebels refuse to accord to ours who fall into their hands in all cases the usages of civilized warfare. They have also acted with perfidy in many instances, in relation to their men paroled by us. One of the principal causes of the stoppage of the exchange however, is their treatment of colored prisoners of ours, whom they have used with the barbarity of heathen times—selling them into slavery and otherwise maltreating them. This, of course, has had its effect in stopping the recruitment of colored men, a very important matter in the present stage of the war. Failing in all his attempts to have colored prisoners exchanged on fair terms, and to have them treated as human beings, *Mr. Lincoln himself has peremptorily ordered that no further exchanges should be made till this and other matters were settled on a fair basis.* The President is determined that every man, black or white, who takes up arms for the flag, shall be treated in all respects as such. In the meantime, the rebel authorities have allowed provisions and clothing to go forward to our prisoners in their hands, to be distributed by commissioners named by us.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—No intelligence respecting the army of the Potomac has been received to-day at headquarters up to 2 p. m.

The *Star* says that yesterday morning our cavalry pushed forward as far as Locust Grove, where they met the advance of the rebel cavalry, and the latter were driven across Trussel creek or river, and forwards across Mill Run. A body of rebel infantry was posted between that point and Orange Court House, and the whole rebel force moved off in the direction of the latter place. Locust Grove is four miles south of Germania ford, in Orange county, within a short distance of the wilderness where Hooker fought his battle. Mill Run is two miles from Locust Grove, and thence to Mountain River, where the rebel General Early, with Ewell's old corps, is said to be in force, is about six miles. Orange Court House is eight or ten miles further on in a southwest direction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Washington special to the New York *Times* says:

E. A. Paul writes the following:

GERMANIA FORD, Nov. 26, 12 m.—The whole army is now crossing the Rapidan at Culpepper, Germania and Jacob's Fords. There was a little skirmishing at Culpepper Ford and Jacob's Mills Ford, the rebel pickets retiring as we advanced. The enemy had erected very strong works opposite Germania Ford, but our artillery on the left bank flanked them, and they were soon abandoned.

LATER—GERMANIA FORD, Nov. 27, 6 a. m.—The army were crossing the Rapidan all last night. Crossings were effected with but little opposition. There was no severe fighting—only a little skirmishing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—We have intelligence from the front up to 9:30 this morning. At that hour our whole army, trains and all, were across the river, and double-quicking to meet the enemy. One corps took the road toward Chancellorsville, and another toward Orange Court House. The men are in jubilant spirits and anxious to meet the rebels.

Lee's troops have evacuated Fredericksburg Heights, which are now occupied by our cavalry. The opinion of the army officers is that the rebels have intrenched themselves between Orange Court House and Gordonsville, and will risk a battle there.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch of the 27th says: While great anxiety is felt here to learn the immediate result of the advance of the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, no doubts or fears are entertained in regard to the success of the movement.

The Washington *Republican* learns from perhaps official sources, that Meade is pressing Lee hard, and several skirmishes have taken place, in which the rebels have been defeated. Lee declines an open battle, and is stubbornly falling back. Everything looks well for our arms.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac dispatch dated in the field, 27th, states: "The 2d corps marched to Germania Ford on the morning of the 26th, where it crossed. The 5th and 1st Corps crossed at Culpepper Ford; the 3d and 6th Corps crossed at Jacob's mills. The 2d Corps crossed without encountering any serious opposition and resumed their march on the morning of the 27th. It is thought the enemy occupies a fortified position near Robertson's Tavern, ten miles from the river."

JOHN MORGAN ESCAPED FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, 1863.

A dispatch was received in this city this morning by Chief of Police James Ruffin, stating that Gen. John H. Morgan and six others escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary last night. No particulars.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—John Morgan and six of his officers—Captains Bennet, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hockersmith and McGee—escaped from the Columbus State Penitentiary last night, by digging through the floor of a cell to a sewer leading to the river. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Morgan.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Nov. 28, 1863.

General Sibley has received dispatches from Fort Abercrombie which state that but few of the hostile Indians are wintering at Devil's Lake, where they rendezvoused last year. Most of them are farther northwest, on the Moose river and Turtle mountain. Sweet Corn, the friendly Chief, has gone to the Yankton's camp to endeavor to form an alliance with them, and then unitedly ask the Government to restore their former relations with them.

Major Hatch has probably reached Pembina before this time. He left Georgetown, which is fifty miles above Fort Abercrombie and two hundred miles from Pembina, by the route traveled on the 5th inst.

The weather is cold and the river is frozen over.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Nov. 28, 1863.

A movement has been inaugurated by the Union League here for a general donation, by the farmers of this county, of wood, provisions, &c., for needy soldiers' families, to come off December 10th. The Ladies' Union League propose to give a dinner to the farmers contributing, with music, speaking, and a hop.

The quarrel between the editors of the Patriot about the proper position of the copperheads relative to the war, has resulted in the withdrawal of Carpenter from the paper for the present.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

PAROLED VICKSBURG REBELS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The morning papers contain nothing additional from Chattanooga.

The Washington special to the N. Y. *Times* says: Among the prisoners captured at Chattanooga were a large number of Pemberton's men paroled at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant telegraphed here to-day to ascertain what disposition he shall make of these faithless scoundrels. The army says shoot them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The *Times'* Washington special says that the official statement of our losses at Chattanooga in killed and wounded, on the 23d, 24th and 25th, at the storming of Lookout Mountain were 3,000, and at the assault on Mission Ridge about 200. Our wounded are all under cover and well cared for.

Indians Asking for Protection.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 28.—A delegation of Cherokee Indians, headed by Capt. Christy, acting Chief, paid their respects to Gen. McNeil to-day, by order of their national council. Capt. Christy recounted the sufferings of the Indians from roving banditti, and asked for protection against their depredations. He desired authority to raise a regiment of cavalry and adopt guerrilla warfare, as the only means of ridding themselves of mounted marauders, and also asked that districts allotted for settlement should be better protected to enable the Indians to cultivate the soil and secure more comfortable homes.

Gen. McNeil replied that he had represented the condition of the Indians to the proper authorities, and recommended some measures for their improvement, and would afford them all protection in his power.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—W. F. COLBY VS. JULIAN RUMSEY, FOR LIBEL—BRIEF RESUME OF THE FACTS.—The case of W. F. Colby vs. Julian S. Rumsey, for libel, tried before Judge Gary, on Friday and Saturday of the past week, is so identified with the history of the city government, that in connection with a sketch of the trial, we propose to give a brief resume of the facts out of which it arose.

It appears that in 1858 there existed in Chicago a business association by the name of the Chicago Stone and Coal Mining Company, whose teams were obliged to make large use of the street called the Western Avenue. This Western Avenue being in a somewhat heavy condition, the company desired to have it paved, and procured the passage of an ordinance for paving it at the city's expense—contracted under the ordinance to do the work, and within the first two weeks after its passage, had actually accomplished a little of it. In that interval, however, the Council smelt something, which led them to repeal the ordinance at the regular meeting, immediately succeeding the one which adopted it. The work on Western Avenue, however, being for the interest of the C. S. & C. M. Co., was not suspended by the repeal of the ordinance. The company went on and completed it, and then claimed that the cost of the work should be made up to them by the city, a claim which the city was not swift to recognize.

In the dispute concerning this claim, Julian M. Rumsey, Mayor, and S. D. Ward, Comptroller of the city, in 1860, who treated the demand as spurious, became especially repugnant to William F. Colby, a member of the C. C. & S. M. Co., and one of the Common Council for that year, who was working very hard to have the claim allowed.

We do not intend to do anything more than barely allude to the fight among the city officials growing partly out of political, and partly out of personal motives, of which Comptroller Ward was the central figure, in 1861, nor to the tedious investigations and counter investigations that were made by the Common Council. It will be remembered that among these "investigations" was one in which Alderman Colby made himself especially active, founded upon the statements of a paper purporting to be signed by one Smart, who had been a member of the city police under John Wentworth, but which was shown to be the production of a Mr. Flint, formerly editor of the Chicago *Democrat*. This paper virtually accused the Comptroller with being a defaulter to the city, and with covering his defalcation with fictitious pay-rolls, and pretended to detail a conversation between Ward and Wentworth during the mayoralty of the latter, in which the Comptroller confessed his defalcation, and the mode he had used to conceal it. The statements of this paper were made the subject of special and protracted investigation by a committee of the Common Council, with a view to Ward's removal, in the course of which, and the Colby investigation, which followed it, the handwriting and signature of the "Smart paper" were shown to be forgeries, and its contents unmitigated falsehoods.

It was at the close of the former of these investigations that Mayor Rumsey addressed to the Council the communication on which the present suit for libel is founded. This communication was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, Nov. 7, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Common Council: I believe that Alderman Colby, in connection with Messrs. A. C. Ellithorpe and C. C. Flint, and perhaps other persons, have been endeavoring to have the Comptroller removed from office for the following reasons, viz: thinking that they would be better able to swindle the city on some old claims which they pretend to hold against it, and that they might gratify a personal animosity against him, probably originating in the fact that they would not pay such claims.

In the endeavor to accomplish this object it was quite evident to those hearing the evidence before the investigating committee that forgery and perjury were both made use of. As, however, but one of the parties is a city official, I shall leave the Grand Jury to deal with the rest, and proceed to the consideration of the case of Alderman Colby.

And I now charge Alderman Colby:

1. With entering into a conspiracy to injure the character of a prominent financial city official by making so-called charges against him, thereby endeavoring to procure his removal, believing that the so-called charges were false when he made them, and by so doing deliberately injuring the good name and financial credit of the city, which as an Alderman he is bound to protect.

2. With using improper means to induce other Aldermen to vote for such removal before he or others had intended to make such charges.

3. That by misrepresentation he induced other Aldermen to sign a recommendation to have a certain claim paid, belonging to Ellithorpe and Colby, against the city amounting to $6,000, for macadamizing Western avenue, knowing at the time that he would be swindling the city if he succeeded in getting it paid.

4. Acting dishonestly (having said last named claim to be unjust) in endeavoring to sell or hypothecate it to innocent parties.

5. With selling an estimate to an innocent party, issued by the city to Ellithorpe and Colby for work done on West Randolph, amounting with interest when sold to about nine thousand dollars, the same having to his knowledge been paid by the city more than a year before he sold it.

6. With acting dishonestly in many ways in matters relating to the city government during the time that he has been Alderman, which an investigation into the facts will show.

As it is doubtful whether a committee has the right to subpœna witnesses and compel them to answer questions, I respectfully suggest (that as the Common Council has the power) that you appoint some early time to investigate these charges with a view if they be found to be true to a sufficient extent to justify such action, to expel Alderman Colby from this body.

Out of this communication of the Mayor to the Common Council, arose two judicial, or quasi judicial investigations. One of them was the inquiry by the Council into the truth of the charges thus preferred by the Mayor, an inquiry occupying some four months, and a verbatim report of which, was it not made by Hitt, the celebrated stenographer, and is it not, complete in five hundred pages, to be had at the Mayor's office, for the benefit of all enthusiasts in this description of literature.

The other one was the suit of Colby *vs.* Rumsey for libel, brought in the Superior Court some two years ago, and tried before Judge Gary on Friday and Saturday.

In this case, plaintiff based his declaration in libel on the words of the two introductory paragraphs of the Mayor's communication, and not on the language contained in the specific charges themselves, the latter undoubtedly falling within the class of privileged communications.

To the declaration defendant pleaded only the general issue.

The order and result of the trial were briefly as follows: After opening the case to the jury in a short speech, Mr. Van Buren, counsel for the plaintiff, offered in evidence from a certified copy of the Mayor's communication, the language on which the plaintiff relied as libellous.

He then produced Ald. Comisky as a witness, who proved the publication alleged to be libellous, by the reading of the communication of the Mayor to the Council, and then having refreshed his memory by a perusal of the printed report of the Colby investigation, before spoken of, testified to certain statements of defendant made under oath before the council, during that investigation, relating to conversations between defendant, members of the Council and others, held before the investigation commenced. In these conversations defendant had spoken very freely of Colby's character and particularly of his connection with the claim for Macadamizing Western Avenue, characterizing the latter as a rascally transaction, and Colby himself as a rascal and a scoundrel. This testimony was introduced, as counsel for plaintiff alleged, by way of aggravation, to prove that defendant in his communication to the Council was actuated by malice against the plaintiff.

Counsel for defendant attempted to cross-examine the witness with relation to the nature of the transactions to which defendant, while speaking of plaintiff, had reference, and thus rebut the presumption of malice, by showing that the language was such as any honest man would naturally apply to transactions of that description. But the Court ruled such a course of examination to be inadmissable. The defence was, however, permitted to introduce in evidence, the entire statements and conversations of the defendant, so far as they were shown by the aforesaid printed report, of which the witness, on his examination in chief, had testified to a part, not, however, as part of the contents of the report, but as the statement of the witness Comisky, with his recollection refreshed, as aforesaid, by its perusal. Upon this proof plaintiff rested, and the counsel for defence immediately moved the Court to instruct the jury to give a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the communication from the Mayor to the Council came within the class of privileged communications, which, in the absence of proof of express malice, can furnish no ground for actions of libel.

They claimed further that this particular communication belonged, under the provisions of the city charter, to that most privileged class of writings relating to the initiation of proceedings in the nature of judicial proceedings, the authors of which can only be liable to actions for malicious prosecution, and not to actions for libel at all.

This question was argued at length by S. W. Fuller, counsel for the defence in support of the motion, and Mr. Van Buren in opposition to it. The argument was not completed till yesterday afternoon, and upon its completion, Judge Gary immediately gave the following opinion:

The Charter of the city in force at the time of the alleged publication of the supposed libel, provided in section 3, chapter 2, that every person elected to any office by the people might be removed from such office by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen authorized by law to be elected. But no officer should be removed except for cause, nor unless first furnished with the charges and heard in his defense, and the Common Council should have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, when necessary for the purposes of such trial, and should proceed within ten days to hear and determine upon the merits of the case.

By section 9, chapter 5 of the same charter the Mayor was required to take care that the laws of the State and ordinances of the city were duly enforced, respected and observed, and from time to time to give to the Common Council such information and recommend such measures as he might deem advantageous to the city.

The plaintiff was an Alderman and the defendant was Mayor of the city and the publications alleged, were, first, in showing to Mr. Ayer, the corporation counsel, for his professional advice, and then in presenting to the Common Council the communication containing the supposed libellous matter.

The court held that whatever might be the rule or measure of the responsibility of the defendant for presenting the communication to the Common Council, would apply also to the showing to Mr. Ayer, because the latter was preparatory to the former, and as to the presentation to the Common Council it was the institution of a judicial inquiry before a tribunal expressly authorized by law to hear and determine the charges, and as such if a wrong was done for which the plaintiff had any remedy, it was not in the present form of action for libel but an action for a malicious prosecution. 5 John's 508. 21 Wendell's 325.

That this would have been true if the defendant had been but a private citizen of the city, and with much greater reason was he protected from this action, it being his official duty to prosecute the charges if he well believed them to be well founded.

The Court therefore on the application of the defendant, gave the jury the following instruction:

"The jury are instructed as matter of law that the plaintiff has failed to make out such a case as to entitle him to recover in this action and it is therefore their duty on the case presented to find the defendant not guilty."

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the instructions.

Dr. Dio Lewis' Lecture on Physical Culture.

The Doctor commenced his discourse by saying that pure air, a clear skin, good food, and proper exercise were the absolute essentials to good health. He would enlarge upon these several topics, in a conversational manner, glad, at the suggestion of his Western friends, to throw away the regularly mounted discourse which he had prepared for the occasion. If we put a plant in a cellar, in the dark, it would soon die; sunshine and fresh air were indispensable to its existence. And so it was with man. He could not exist in a house, shut up against the pure air, and the great fountain of light and health which pervaded the great atmosphere, and the form of sunshine. He had treated men for dyspepsia—not with medicine, but with nature's own curative, fresh air and sunshine, and generous work done therein. He named the case of a clergyman who had become so dreadfully dyspeptic that he feared he should die, and almost prayed for death. He told him to build a well in his garden, expose himself as much as possible to the open air, and he would soon find relief. The result justified the prophecy. The clergyman was restored to health, and, at the end of a few months, said that he felt he had twenty years of good work in him. Pure air in the house, in sitting rooms and bed rooms, was very essential to health, although it was very much neglected. It was well, rather than sleep in a close room, to sleep with open windows. He always did so whenever he felt that the air within the walls was oppressive. It was nonsense to talk about getting cold. Soldiers did not get cold. They slept in the open air, at night, and did not find the night air poisonous. Ladies especially were enemies, to their own great detriment, to fresh air. They talked about taking exercise, and they did it, with close veils on, so that they could breathe nothing but impure air. He then gave some funny anecdotes about the dressing of babies, and how a lady once gave him a bundle which turned out to be a baby, and that whilst he had the bundle in his possession, he had the feet up, and had been talking a deal of sweet nonsense to its ten toes.

At this point he said he would stop, and introduce Mr. Powers, who, with his brother, had, at a cost of several thousand dollars came to this city to establish a gymnasium on the new principles which had been taught by herself. He said they were the two best men in his Boston school. Mr. Porter now came forward and went through a series of exercises which brought into play all the muscles of the upper part of the body—the arms, the back, the sides, the breast, the neck, the fingers and wrists. All these were gone through to the sound of pleasant music, and very pleasant and interesting in themselves, to say nothing of their value as healthy exercises.

The Dr. then compared the value of these exercises to that of those which women generally use for what they call healthful purposes. He talked about the numerous mistakes which women made for the sake of fashion; the most awful of which was the small waist. What was the meaning of a small waist? It meant the lungs, heart and liver all jammed up into throat, and the highest functions of life destroyed.

The Dr. here introduced Mrs. Powers, who is teaching gymnastics in this city—a very handsome woman, of physical development,—who went through a course of exercises with the hand designed to develop the muscle of the shoulders and upper part of the back.

The Doctor then said that in the gymnasium which was proposed to be erected in this city, ladies were to be admitted, as well as gentlemen, in order to give as much grace and beauty to the school as possible.

Exercises with wooden dumb-bells were then shown; the Doctor observing that iron, and heavy bells were all injurious. The object of the bells was exercise, and the more exercises which could be got out of them, the more benefit it would be to the pupil. This could only be done by light bells. All twisting exercises were of the highest value. In connection with this portion of the exercises, the Messrs. Porter, and Mrs. Blackall went through a very graceful course with the bells, always accompanied by music; for it seems that all the Doctor's experiments are accompanied by music, and very effective they are. In conclusion he said the grand thing to attend to in education was the body. To generate force was the great object of gymnasiums; and in the battle and tussle of life, it was *force* that was wanted—power, derived from supreme and absolute health; and this could only be got by gymnastic exercises.

Subsequent experiments, especially with the rings, by Mrs. Powers and Mr. Porter, were very beautiful, and elicited great applause.

These exercises were adapted to all—the weakest as well as the strongest, and were especially beneficial to those who were afflicted with weak lungs. Mrs. Blackall, also a teacher of gymnastics in this city, took part in the exercises. We hope this lecture will rouse the citizens to a consideration of this important subject.

At the end of the lecture Mr. Powers invited the Press, the Board of Education, and the Clergy to meet on Monday evening at the Gymnasium, Nos. 116 and 118 Randolph street, to discuss the relations and bearing of the new system of gymnastics.

Important Meeting of Ladies.

The loyal and patriotic ladies of Chicago are called upon to meet at the War Committee Rooms, Garrett Block, this day (Monday) at 2 o'clock, p. m. The purpose of this meeting is generally known, and appeals so strongly to the sympathies of every good and patriotic woman, that we trust the rooms of the committe will be filled with those who are willing and eager to assist in the erection of a Permanent Home for those noble defenders of our flag who shall return to us permanently disabled by disease, or wounds contracted and received in the service of their country. The generous gift of the President's Emancipation Proclamation to the Soldiers' Home, by our patriotic fellow-citizen, Thomas B. Bryan, and which is to be the cornerstone of the contemplated edifice, is an additional incentive, if one were needed, to exertion on the part of the ladies of this city to accomplish this truly benevolent work. The suggestions and views of Mr. Bryan, that this great State paper, destined to live forever on the page of history, belongs to the soldiers of the Union, and that they should receive the benefit of its ownership, having been fully adopted by the ladies who are already interested in this work, what better place can be devised than to create a fund adequate to the carrying out this noble project, by small subscriptions throughout the Union, each subscriber thus having ownership in this important document, and all contributors to the erection of an edifice that shall be its permanent repository, and at the same time the Home of those noble but disabled men, who contributed to its entire accomplishment. The willing hearts and ready hands of our patriotic women will ensure the success of this project. Let none absent themselves from this meeting who are interested in the welfare of sick and wounded soldiers.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2 R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening, Nov. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Companions, members of other Chapters are invited to attend.
H. G. CHASE, Sec'y.

H. P. STANLEY, dealer in Fruit and Produce, 38 State street, Chicago. Hints to Consignees. Mark plain, indelible directions on every package, including weight with tare, number and name of article. Also inclose bill of particulars inside of one package, marked "Bill," and always send one by mail, with notice when and how things are forwarded.

NOTICE.—MRS. WEAVER, received a wrong cloak by mistake, at the agency of SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE, No. 107 South Clark street, Methodist Church Block, is respectfully requested to change the same for her own at the above place.

WHITE LEAD.—We have taken the Agency for the sale of the Hartford Chemical Company's White Lead. A large supply of all grades always in stock. GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

500 TONS HAY.
We want to contract for 500 tons Timothy Hay, delivered at the Government Corral, at Chicago, during the next five months. GAGE & MIX, P. O. Box 1326.

AUCTION SALES
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
CORNER OF DEARBORN & WASHINGTON-STS.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 1st, 1863, at Butter's Auction Rooms, at 9½ o'clock,
An Invoice of Staple Dry Goods.
At 10 o'clock, 450 Grain Bags, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, of the newest styles.
At 11 o'clock, 15,000 yards Bills & Lonsdale 4-4 and Phoenix A A 4-4 Bleached Sheeting.
At 11½ o'clock, 200 doz. Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, 100 doz. Hoop Skirts.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, a large lot of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
$10,000 WORTH
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND STAPLE YANKEE NOTIONS AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Dec. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butter's Auction Room in Portland Block,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.
We shall sell by catalogue, about $8,000 worth of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting in part of Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Denims, Stripes, Ticks, Prints, Flannels, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres and Beavers, and a general assortment of Dress Goods.
Also, at the same sale, we shall offer $2,000 Staple Yankee Notions.
The above goods are all wholesale stock, fresh from a New York Jobbing House, and will be sold without reserve.

New Advertisements.

LEATHER BELTING
MANUFACTURED, and warranted to give satisfaction, at 194 Lake street, (up stairs.)
W. H. WHITMARSH.

A. H. HOVEY, 194 Lake Street.
SKATES! SKATES!!
At Hovey's Seed Store, 194 Lake Street.

PAY YOUR WATER TAX
TO-DAY.
Ten per cent. is added after November.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO.
Offer for sale a superior quality of
GUNPOWDER,
From Rifle size to Coarse Blasting. Sportsmen are offered the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder.
G. NEWBERRY, Agent, [illegible] street.

THE SUPERIORITY OF Everitt's Cartes de Visite is the theme of every tongue. This central and convenient Gallery should be visited by all those wishing Photographs, as the low price and fineness of the work can but give satisfaction. 137 Lake street, corner of LaSalle. Cartes de Visite $2 per dozen. RAY MIAS, Agent.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES
—AND—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Two of the best houses in the North Division—marble fronts.
Several Wabash avenue Residences.
West Washington street—elegant home.
First-class lots on Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, and the other avenues.
Also, the choicest business property on Clark, Randolph, &c.
THOS. B. BRYAN & CO.
Bryan Hall.

HOGS, HOGS,
HOGS!
The undersigned would inform their customers and all persons shipping to this market, that they have increased facilities this season for handling
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS!
We will give our personal attention to all sales, and will guarantee the HIGHEST PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.
BATES, STONE & CO.,
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	PAINTERS.	ENGRAVERS.
The Reader	Meissonier.	Cary.
Dante and Beatrice	Scheffer.	Lecompte.
Holy Women at the Tomb	Scheffer.	Girard.
Beatitudes	Landelle.	Girard.
Ecce Homo	Guido.	Mandel.
Mater Dolorosa	Dolce.	Mandel.
Immaculate Conception	Murillo.	Lefevre.
Beatrice Cenci	Delaroche.	Garardet.
Vierge au Candelabra	Raphael.	Bridoux.
Temptation of Christ	Scheffer.	Trawcols.
Heart of the Andes	Church.	Forrester.
Proscribed Royalist	Millias.	Simon.
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400 OTHER PROOFS AND PRINTS,
From Ancient and Modern Celebrities.
Can be seen for a short time at
FOSTER, JENKINSON & KRITZ'S,
124 South Clark street.

43 FRANKLIN STREET.
IMPORTANT TO SHOEMAKERS.
We take great pleasure to inform our friends and customers that we have opened at the above place a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LEATHER STORE, with a view to supply them with the BEST AND CHEAPEST French, German and American Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Sheep Skins, (in all colors) and a well selected stock of Findings.
As Mr. E. Goodkind is acquainted and for many years resident of this city, recently retiring from the firm of Freedman & Goodkind, of Lake street, and Mr. M. Goodkind a well experienced Leather Dealer here as well as in France and Germany, it will enable us, not alone to promise, but to carry out the above statement in reality. Give us a call, and you will find that our
Motto is Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Trusting that our friends know how to appreciate the difference from prices and qualities,
We remain, respectfully yours,
E. & M. GOODKIND,
43 Franklin street, two doors from Lake.
P. S.—All kinds of Hides and Calf Skins bought at the highest market prices, or exchanged for Leather if wished.

FAMILY CHEMISTS.
J. PARSONS & CO.,
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(Formerly with J. H. Reed & Co.)
We keep constantly on hand, at retail for family use a fine assortment of the best qualities of
Drugs,
Perfumeries,
Brushes, Combs,
Extracts,
Eau de Cologne,
Toilet Articles,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
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GIVEN BY THE FRIENDS OF
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TICKETS $1, INCLUDING SUPPER.
To be had at the music store of Messrs. ROOT & CADY, Clark street.

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Druggists and Apothecaries,
124 DEARBORN STREET,
NEAR MADISON,
Have just opened their New Store with a Fine Stock of
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LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
Edrehis & Glenn's Extracts,
Lubin's, Bazin's & Glenn's Pomades,
URSINA AND ARCTUSINE,
LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH,
BAZIN'S LIQUID PEARL,
TURKISH TOWELS,
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A full assortment of Drugs, fresh, carefully selected from Eastern markets.
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OUR 1863 STYLE,
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ALL OTHERS ARE TWENTY YEARS BEHIND THE AGE.
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New Advertisements.

THE SIOUX WAR
AND
MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
HISTORY OF THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRES OF 1862 AND 1863. By ISAAC V. D. HEARD. With Portraits and Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.
☞ Sold by Agents.
This is a faithful history of the terrible massacres of 1862-3, of which the opportunities of the author as a resident in Minnesota from a time previous to the occupation by the Sioux of their "reservation" on the Minnesota River, as connected with the command of General Sibley during the summer campaign against the savages, and as a member of the Military Commission at which about 400 of the perpetrators were tried—have enabled him to present a strictly authentic narrative. And of such a narrative, to say that it is authentic is to give it the highest commendation. It is the recital of events at which the heart of man shudders—of murder inflicted upon unoffending men, upon helpless women and innocent children, of the burning of homes, and of outrage and rapine too deliberate to be believed, and too horrible almost to be told—of calamity terrible and near at hand. The more striking events of the story are soon told—the outbreak—the series of startling and desolating murders—the gathering together of the Indians of the Upper and Lower Agency for the consummation of their diabolical work—all this moves rapidly through the first bloody week. Then follows the punishment—the conflict with the Indians, the pursuit, the capture, and the final execution of the principal malefactors. The author closes the book with some very sensible suggestions as to the future conduct of the Indian Department, with a view to securing justice to the Indians, and safety to the white settlers in the vicinity of the "reservations."

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1863, commencing a new Vol. 25 cents a Number, $3.00 a year. Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, $5.00 a year.
ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.
MARY LINDSAY. A Novel. By the Lady EMILY PONSONBY, Author of "The Discipline of Life." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
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MARTIN POLE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS, Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
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THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE-FIELD; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland. By Captain GEORGE F. NOYES. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25.
ELEANOR'S VICTORY. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
THE RING OF AMASIS. From the Papers of a German Physician. By ROBERT BULWER LYTTON (Owen Meredith.) 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.
LIVE IT DOWN. A Story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Author of "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel; or, the Young Wife and the Old Love," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister at Law; and late Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo, Cloth, $1.00.
ROMOLA. A Novel. By the Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1.00; Cloth, $1.50.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.—On and after this date we retire from the General Grocery Trade, to devote our attention exclusively to the
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Chicago, November 2, 1863.

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CAVALRY BUREAU,
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1863.
PROPOSALS are solicited, and will be received at this office for the furnishing of Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.
The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be received unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."
Cavalry horses answering with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at a fair price, at the following places, viz: New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Penn., Columbus, Ohio, Boston, Mass., Augusta, Me. and Madison, Wis.
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LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
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Continues to meet with unexampled success in his professional services in our city and vicinity, and he cordially invites the medical faculty, as well as the afflicted, to call at his office for satisfactory reference of the numerous cases that he has restored to sight and hearing during the past year.

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300 cords Detroit Hickory Wood.
300 cords Grand Traverse Maple.
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For sale at reasonable prices, at the North Branch Wood Yard.

TEETH, TEETH—Extracted
WITHOUT PAIN!
By the use of the new Apparatus.

GUNPOWDER.
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GEO. T. ABBEY, AGENT.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN.

We have now got far enough with the campaign, which commenced with Rosecrans' advance upon Chattanooga, to take it in as a whole, and to post up the accounts thus far. Bragg is now taking care of himself as well as he can about Dalton and Atlanta-wards, and by the time this meets the eye of the reader, there is no knowing where the telegraph will report him.

We have looked upon this campaign from the first, as not at all less in importance than that which gained us Vicksburg. It is a penetration into the very heart and soul of the Confederacy; and if successful it is difficult to see how that concern can keep itself upon its legs much longer. It cripples and kills in the twin agency by which wars are carried on. It curtails their ground for supplies of food and material, and of men as well. It cuts away the parts of the machine itself, and of the oil and fuel which make it go. The rebels seem to have seen this more clearly than we have. Perhaps they saw it because they felt it. While Thomas holds Chattanooga and Burnside Knoxville, a barrel of flour costs one hundred and fifty dollars, and a ladies bonnet eight hundred dollars at Richmond. The bonnet might possibly be dispensed with, but the flour must be had; or there will be not only no stomach for rebellion, but no stomach for anything but famine. Hence it was a certainty that the rebels would do their utmost to hold Chattanooga and recover East Tennessee. The capture of the latter seems to have been a sad surprise to them. With Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga safe in their keeping, it did not occur to them that Burnside could get in there. That he should scale the Cumberland with an army sufficient to sweep them out as the wind sweeps out the chaff, and to clear Cumberland Gap the moment he got to it, was not among their calculations. Nor did they believe that Rosecrans could get Chattanooga any easier, than by direct attack, yet they were wrong in their ideas. Rosecrans might have fought them across the river with the force he had, till doomsday. But he was bound to have it, if strategy could do it; and strategy got it. When his columns began to emerge through the gaps in Lookout Mountains, headed toward Rome, Bragg thought it time to take himself out of Chattanooga. And now whether the battle of Chickamauga was fought to get into Chattanooga, as the friends of Rosecrans assert, or whether it was fought because he was tempted too far by success, is a question which may be left to get settled hereafter. It was fought, and against overwhelming numbers; and with what result?

The rebels have felt obliged to make the most of it for effect upon their cause, and have claimed it as a great victory, and we have conceded much more to the claim than there has been any necessity of doing. But if Rosecrans was fighting, as he declares, for Chattanooga, he was not defeated, for he gained it. If the rebels had beaten him with the decisiveness they claim, they ought to have driven him out. And their papers are blowing Bragg that he did not, and thus reap the fruits of his victory."

But the truth was, and the result shows it, that it was no victory at all. They got the ground and a few wounded prisoners, and a few guns thrown away, but they were as badly, if not worse, crippled than we; and their inaction since proves that the claim of victory was a hollow one. It is a question which will be asked by and by, why Rosecrans was left with a force so small, to undertake so much, at a point where the enemy would be sure to concentrate their efforts. Was it that the government was invincible to the magnitude of the risk? Was it due to the hatred existing between Halleck and Rosecrans? Was it somehow connected with the coldness between Rosecrans and Grant?

The public cannot know, at present, but whatever it was, Rosecrans gained his main point, and turned it over to his successor. The appointment of Grant mended the weakness.

Yet probably the slightness of the tenure by which we held Chattanooga after the battle, will scarcely be realized by the public. Some affirm that we could not have held it a week longer, but for the splendid movement of Smith and Hooker, which gave us the Lookout Valley and the river and settled the question of supplies. It settles also another thing: that the rebels were not strong enough for their position; and this fact Gen. Grant has just made real to the country by the glorious battle he has fought, by which Bragg is routed, and Northern Georgia is made ours.

Several things may be anticipated to follow this victory very soon. Burnside will be relieved, and the mountain ridge, with its clusters of valleys, extending through Southwestern Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Northern Georgia, will be confirmed in our possession.

Bragg is ruined. He stood only upon one leg before this; he will be done for irretrievably now. Nor have the rebels any very extended list of able generals to draw from to supply his place. Polk, Longstreet and Breckinridge are about all. Indeed the Confederacy seems about as badly reduced in generals as in currency and in the supplies of food to carry on the war.

But then they may console themselves with this: that they are not likely to want generals much longer; and if, between a restricted territory, its consequent want of food and men, of good generals, a tightening blockade, and the blows of our armies, there is not something of a collapse by and by down in Dixie, it will be a thing to be wondered at.

☞ Among the many home truths told by John M. Botts, in his letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, is this one:

"There is not one of those who aided to bring this war on, that would do it, if, with their present experience, it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed." This is literal fact. There is not a rebel of any responsibility whatever who dare tell Mr. Botts that what he asserts is untrue. Every man of them knows in his heart, that the calculations upon which the rebellion was started have utterly failed. Could things be put back to the condition they were in on the day Abraham Lincoln was elected President, the conspirators, from Jeff Davis down, would rather jump into the James river, with weights about their necks, than have encountered the misery and humiliation which the war entailed upon them. They embarked on their voyage of treason in the confident belief first, that the "craven, cowardly Yankee abolitionists" would not fight them; second, that their Northern democratic allies would open a fire in the rear in their behalf if the "Yankee abolitionists" attempted to resist secession; third, that France and England would not allow a blockade of the Southern ports to be established that would interfere with the export of cotton, which they fondly supposed to be king.

The progress of the war has undeceived the traitors. The "Yankees" have developed a courage, an endurance, a power and resources far beyond their estimate. The [illegible] furnished them by the Copperheads has fallen vastly below what was promised and expected, and the confidently anticipated foreign intervention never came, and now at the end of two and a half years' terrible struggle, France and England [illegible] than blockade running will be given them. Since July the rebel leaders have felt that their game was lost, but they resolved to hold desperately on in the hope that some stroke of luck might let them out of their dilemma. The inaction of our armies during the hot months of July, of August and September, gave them a breathing spell, in which to recruit by conscription and [illegible]. The battle of [illegible] and the retreat of Meade [illegible] [illegible] Grant concentrated his forces, they [illegible] his communications. Meade suddenly advanced and captured two whole brigades from Lee, and drove him precipitately across the [illegible]. [illegible] The day before Thanksgiving, Grant rushed in a blow that cracked Bragg's skull and sent him howling to the rear, and now Meade presses on Lee for the possession of Richmond. The leaders of the insurgents already begin to feel the hangman's rope about their necks. They are in a sea of calamity and disgrace, with ruin and death staring them in the face.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The copperhead papers allege that Wendell Phillips in a speech in New Haven said, that the President told him last January that, "that the greatest folly of his "life was the issuing of the Emancipation "Proclamation." Perhaps, he said so, but it is positively denied at Washington. Phillips, it is asserted, misquoted him; the extent of the President's remark was, that he doubted the efficacy of the Proclamation, and feared that it would not produce the good fruits claimed for it by the sanguine. But no matter if he did use the language alleged; he has since had abundant reason to change his mind. As long ago as last August he declared in his letter to the people of Illinois, that "the promise of Freedom being made must be kept." He expressed no regret for having issued it. He now considers it the wisest as well as greatest act of his life, and would rather suffer death at the stake than revoke it. It is well known that he approached the uttering of that great decree with caution and gave it to the world with [illegible]. He was not clearly convinced that good would result; his conscience told him to do right and trust in God for the consequences, but the copperheads, conservatives and Kentucky influence" protested and threatened, to prevent it. The rebel slavemongers dared him to launch the decree, and all Richmond pretended to laugh when he, on the 22d of September, gave them he hundred days warning. Before the first day of January they had ceased to laugh; nor did they reckon the act a "folly;" they were filled with grave apprehensions, but resolved to brave the consequences. None of the evils prophesied by the conservative croakers and copperhead holdbacks have come to pass. But on the other hand, the predictions of the radicals who urged the President to the act, are being fulfilled every day. It was the hardest blow yet struck at the rebellion. The rebels confess that it has done them immense if not fatal injury. It is knocking down the great pillar that upholds their edifice. When slavery is abolished the cause of the revolt will be eradicated and there will not longer be anything to fight for. Peace must, in the nature of things, follow the extirpation of slavery. The Union cause is steadily acquiring strength from the Proclamation. It has put 40,000 colored soldiers into our armies, and ere long will give us 200,000 loyal, stalwart colored troops who will fully match rebels on the battle field, man for man. Few people professing loyalty would now advise the President to revoke his Proclamation; none indeed save a few of the most inveterate copperheads who really desire the Union destroyed and the rebellion to succeed. But they are as contemptible in numbers as they are rotten in patriotism.

☞ The rebellion exhibits all the symptoms of a pulmonary patient far gone "in decline." Like a poor consumptive, it has imagined itself "getting better." But after each coughing spell, night sweat, and hemorrhage on a battle field, to all other eyes, it was seriously worse. It is now in the last stage; it will "get better" but a few times more until it breathes its last. Like a poor victim of pulmonary disease, there is little left of it but the skin and bone; the flesh and blood and vigorous muscle that it enjoyed three years ago, have perspired and evaporated away. Rebellion against beneficent Republican Government, has proven to be a very unhealthy business.

☞ If the War Department will send Adjutant Thomas to Grant's army to organize negro regiments he will obtain more men in Georgia, in one month, than all that have heretofore been put under arms. Enough can be had to garrison and hold the country conquered, and thereby enable the white veterans to move on to fresh conquests, without having their numbers diminished by garrisoning towns. General Thomas can obtain sufficient negro troops in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina this winter, to do away with the necessity for the contemplated draft. This is one of the points of the great victory of Chattanooga.

☞ It would be difficult to tell which received the most damage at the battle of Chattanooga, the Confederates or Copperheads. While the former will feel the effect of this blow from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the latter will experience a shock from Portland to San Francisco. If Chattanooga gave the rebels an attack of cholera, it has also given their sympathizers an awful spell of fits.

Improvement in Shell.

One of the great difficulties with which Gen. Gilmore at Charleston has to contend is the inaccuracy in the flight of shells, the "Parrot Gun" being the one which is mostly used. There is no doubt but a great deficiency exists on account of the missile not taking the groves of the rifle, and, if so, only to such an extent as renders its flight very inaccurate.

The Parrot projectile gets its rotary motion from a "base" of copper, or plug, which by means of concussion is forced into the grooves of the rifle, the composition of the metal being often imperfect, rendering one part harder than another, and thus the discrepency in flight occurs.

To a person familiar with the sounds produced by a missile in flight, (as, say, during the siege of Vicksburg,) the result of inaccuracy can usually be detected, the missile revolving lengthwise rendering the same useless.

Capt. Wm. S. Williams, of the 3d Ohio Battery, now stationed at Vicksburg, has made a style of shell, for rifled guns. It is not dissimilar to that already used, or made, by Hotchkiss, but his shell is cylindrical and is covered with a casing of iron, which is detached, and which is divided into two parts, between which are copper rings which are concave. These rings are, by means of the concussion, forced to take the rifles, making the guaranty of motion doubly certain. Capt. Williams is now experimenting with his shell, and his invention is considered by all artillerists as successful.

The Release of Hon. Lucien Anderson.

Hon. Lucien Anderson, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Mayfield, Ky., has been exchanged for Trusten Polk, and is now *en route* for Washington. This is a pleasant item of news. Anderson is one of the radical members of Congress elected from Kentucky. He is a warm emancipationist, wants Kentucky made a free State, endorses the Proclamation of freedom, goes in for confiscating the property of rebels, and advocates the employment of colored troops to help put down the rebellion and close up the war. He will go into the Union caucus at Washington and vote for its nominee for Speaker. If all Kentucky Unionism were like Anderson's, we should rejoice.

Fighting Rebels with Dogs.

Bloodhounds are used in the South by slaveholders and rebels, to hunt slaves and conscripts; but we were unaware that our forces made use of dogs in fighting the rebels. It appears, however, that the 91st New York volunteers, in the fight at Irish Bend, was assisted by a pet dog, which did the full duty of a soldier in the hottest of the engagement, and captured a rebel. The 91st was heavily pressed by a whole brigade of rebels, when the command was given to charge the enemy. The regiment dashed forward at double-quick, driving the rebels before them pell-mell. The dog joined in the charge, leading his regiment some distance, and, as the rebels were obliged to scale a fence in their flight, was soon upon their heels. He made for one of them, whom he seized by his rags, and there held him until a member of the 91st came up. The rebel, though a private, refused to surrender his musket to anybody of lower rank than himself. He was captured by a dog, neverthe- [illegible]

X.—In answer to the letter of "Ajax," [illegible] Michigan, respecting the draft, if [illegible] look at the article again, he will perceive that it does not say 300,000, but [illegible] representing 30,000 more, [illegible] Whereas of course, which would be six millions of money at $300 each.

☞ The 5th Ohio colored Regiment left Columbus on the 18th inst. for Fortress Monroe, and arrived there on the morning of the 20th and reported to Gen. Butler. They were ordered to [illegible]

THE CONTRABANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Negro Regiments—Negroes in the Navy—The Cruelties they have Experienced—How the Contrabands learned of the Proclamation—What they Need—The number of Contrabands as Soldiers.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE CONTRABANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Previous to the issuing of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and while our brave boys were fighting with all their might and vigor to put down this wicked rebellion, slave after slave came within our lines and sought protection from the cruelty of their masters, showing by these acts that a great internal revolution was awakening among them, which would in time overrun the whole South. At first they were sent back to their rebel masters, driven outside of our lines by our officers, and only occasionally a few of them allowed to remain in the camps as servants to the officers or cooks for soldier's messes. Their simple stories of suffering, their patience, their willingness to labor, and their gratitude, soon attracted listening ears, and a sympathy arose among even the most ultra, for the poor degraded slave. The action of General Hunter in South Carolina, showed to the Government, that the slaves of rebels could be made valuable to our forces, in the heat of tropical climates, for engineering purposes, and all labor that had a tendency to shatter the health of the white soldier subject to the malarious influences of a South Carolina clime. Since the President's Proclamation, prejudices on the subject have vanished, and the negro has been found to make a good, brave and faithful soldier, and has become a valuable auxiliary in the crushing out of this great rebellion.

The first of the Mississippi contrabands which your correspondent saw was at the Military Post of Island No. 10, where a camp of them is located. We arrived at the Island just about dusk, and saw scores of these people, of all ages, and in every variety of costume, shuffling along down to the river and filling their piggins with water for the night. They appeared happy and cheerful, and almost every day there would be a draft on them for some point, either for Government labor, for gunboats, or for house servants. Instructors are appointed for them and rations and clothing furnished them and they are expected to keep their quarters neat and comfortable, which duties they perform faithfully. There is another contraband camp at New Madrid below Island No. 10, situated similarly, while at the Government post of Fort Pillow in Tennessee is another large encampment. Fort Pickering, below Memphis, has a camp of about 3,000; Corinth, in Mississippi, has another depot, Helena, Arkansas, Milliken's Bend, Napoleon, the mouth of the Arkansas River, Skipwith's Landing, Bayou Sara and Donaldsonville, Louisiana, all have contraband camps. Most of these camps have instructors sent out by the various Christian Commissions, and schools are established by which they receive instruction, while rations are furnished them by the Government, and clothing donated to them by the various contraband relief associations of the West. Many plantations laying idle on the Mississippi, having been deserted by their rebel owners, have been taken and the contrabands set to cultivating vegetables for the use of our troops in the field, and there are several Government cotton plantations cultivated by them below Helena, Arkansas, which plantations are protected by our gunboats and by whatever army force there is in the immediate vicinity.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.

It has been said by many, that the contraband would never make a soldier. It has been proved satisfactorily that they will, and what is more that they will fight too. The first negro regiment that your correspondent saw was at Delaware, in Ohio, and from his own military experience, could not but admit that in many respects they were equal, if not better, than white troops. In the first place they have been born to obey, and that is one of the greatest characteristics of the soldier. Their natural pride of appearance makes them take pains to keep their uniforms neat and clean, and their natural love of music, makes them keep good time, and they are consequently more correct in their evolutions. The knowledge of the cruelties they have undergone, and the mode of treatment they may expect if they fall into the hands of the rebels makes them braver than they otherwise would be, but without this fear of a retribution, they are brave when under good officers. This Delaware regiment spoken of, is not the only experiment which has met with success, but at Helena, Arkansas, and Donaldsonville, La., your correspondent saw four different regiments of contrabands, three of whom had seen active service, and had stood the fire of battle like veteran soldiers. There are two regiments of colored infantry at Helena, Arkansas, and Gen. Buford, a courteous old Kentuckian, is proud of them, speaking of them as very efficient and orderly soldiers. Going up to his quarters, from the gunboat a few weeks since, in company with an ensign and paymaster, the negro sentinels came to a prompt present arms as we passed them, they mistaking the double rows of buttons on the naval uniforms for those of army field-officers. I could not but notice how erect they stood, looking neither to the right or to the left, coming square to the front, and relapsing back to their former position, the moment the officers passed them. Their camps were neat and orderly, and as we passed through them, all loud talking ceased, and those not having muskets politely touched their hats. Not a scrap of paper or litter of any kind was observed about their tents, the interior of which were in the most perfect order. Their muskets were as bright as those of regular troops, their clothing neat, their accoutrements well cleaned and their shoes as bright as blacking could make them. The others were in similar trim, showing that the negro is susceptible of improvement, and willing to learn. There are now some five regiments on the banks of the Mississippi river at various points, and Gen. Banks, in his late Texas expedition, had a brigade of *soldiers d' Afrique* with him. The rebels, seeing their efficiency, are now pressing them into the Confederate armies, and as they do not hesitate to use them, there is no earthly reason why we should not do the same. We are fighting for their freedom and therefore it is perfectly right to use them, and they too are willing to aid in crushing out the traitors who are striving to destroy our once happy and still glorious Union.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY.

The contrabands make sailors as well as soldiers, but they are more efficient as soldiers. In the Navy they are used principally as coal-heavers and for boats' crews. For boats' crews they are excellent, in fact the best boat's crew your correspondent ever rode after were contrabands belonging to the United States gunboat Kenwood at Baton Rouge. They are used as waiters and cooks, and almost every gunboat in the Mississippi River Squadron has more or less of them. Some few of them make very fair ordinary seamen, but most all of them are used for the purposes above mentioned. Once in a while you come across an unruly one who has to be put in irons, but such cases are not common. On one of the trips of the dispatch boat New National, made in September last, on which the writer visited the fleet, Acting Volunteer Ensign Oliver of the United States gunboat Manitou, who was on board, proposed exercising a part of the negro crew at the guns, asking leave of the captain to do so. Assent was given and Mr. Oliver stationed them at a Dahlgren boat howitzer. He first placed them at their stations, explained the drill to them and then exercised them, asking them questions how they would do this and that. He drilled them for about an hour, got them interested, so that at the end of the drill they succeeded very well in understanding what was to be done in time of action. He then drilled them with a thirty-two pounder gun, and from the interest they manifested, it was evident they could be easily learned gun exercise. In the afternoon, it so happened that we had a guerilla skirmish at Island 65, and being on the gun deck watching the firings of white sailors, my eyes turned towards the contrabands, who did not seem to fear the danger they were temporarily exposed to, but remained eagerly watching the firings, and endeavoring to explain to each other how the guns should be worked. After the firing was over I called the attention of Ensign Oliver to the fact, who informed me that on board of the Manitou he had one of the best gun's crew in the fleet, composed entirely of negroes, and that they were willing to learn, and when they did learn they did not forget, and that he should feel perfectly safe in any engagement with them, as they thoroughly understood handling the guns.

The natural robustness of the negro is a good reason why he should be used for service in the field. They are more healthy than the whites, can stand the climate better, and are not subject to the miasmatic diseases which infest the country laying in the delta of the Mississippi river. They can also bear fatigue and heat better than the white soldier, and do not require so much care. It is said that among the various negro regiments in service, that during the past six months, the average sickness has been almost fifty per cent less compared with the white regiments, and in the navy a still larger difference can be observed. Having visited over forty different hospitals, both at garrisons and in the field, your correspondent has not found over thirty negro patients among the sick in all those hospitals.

THE CRUELTIES CONTRABANDS HAVE EXPERIENCED.

On the first Sunday in November, while on board the New National, and after the articles of war had been read to the crew, in compliance with the order of the Department, the writer of this article was sent for by Surgeon Fayette Clapp, U. S. N., to witness the medical examination of some negro sailors taken from the contraband camp at Fort Pillow. Eighteen of them were brought out into a vacant space on the port side of the gun deck, where they were sheltered from the weather and made to strip themselves for examination. After the Doctor had sounded and thoroughly examined them, he made them run the length of the deck with their speed three times without stopping, then [illegible] up as high as they could throw [illegible], and if they could go through this, showing they were perfectly sound, they were passed, and [illegible] on the ship [illegible], to be rated according to their ability. During the examination, the scars and marks of the whip, [illegible] and burns from hot irons which covered many of their bodies, were frightful to behold, and the hundreds of stories of cruelties practiced on the slaves, looked upon by some as myth, were here too truthfully exemplified. One fine looking negro, who gave his name as [illegible] Harrison, had the marks of fifty-seven scars from his neck to his waist, some of which were welts of the consistency of whip cords. Another good looking and intelligent boy, not over eighteen years of age, had his arm burned in four places, and his breast was covered with scars from the lashes of the whip. Another man, whose name was Jackson, and who belonged to a planter near Vicksburg by the name of Bowen, bore the marks of bloodhounds' teeth on his arm and thighs, and his back was scarred with wounds. His master, offended at him, because he gave some food to a poor wounded Union prisoner, had him tied up and whipped, and because he remonstrated with his master for using his wife for brutal purposes, he was heavily ironed, then stretched on a frame and beaten until his back was one mass of blood, when he fainted and then was sprinkled with salt water, suffering most excruciating tortures. He escaped from his master on the day that Vicksburg surrendered, but was retaken and again beat unmercifully. His master [illegible] him into Arkansas, from whence he escaped into the Union lines and made his way to Fort Pillow. His constitution was strong and he was passed, and I'll warrant you, Jackson, when fighting, will remember the past, and with him will rest severe retribution on the slaveholder. There were others of these, who had escaped the lash, the bloodhound and the brand, but they had heard of freedom, sought it and found it. These are but few out of the hundred examples that daily come to one's notice, when traveling on the borders of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and if you will go into the contraband camps, or even examine some of the contrabands which visit our cities in search of employment, you will find that the above account is far from being an exaggeration—for facts show for themselves. It is hoped that these cruelties will soon have an end, and I am not at all ultra when I say that the sooner the whole system of slavery is wiped out, the better it will be for the Union.

HOW THE CONTRABANDS LEARNED OF THE PROCLAMATION.

While at Fort Pillow, the writer was attracted by a bright, intelligent young woman, not over thirty years of age, who came into the contraband camp with her husband, from Arkansas. Her husband was a good looking fellow of some five years older than his wife, was a carpenter by trade, and was taken on board of the Brown as a steamboat hand. He had formerly lived in Louisiana, and being smart, was taught by his young mistress to read a little. The former master he had lived with failed in business and his negroes had to be sold, among whom was this man, whose name was Tom. Tom was purchased by a trader and sold to a planter living above Little Rock. The planter was a dissipated man, and when drunk, would often beat Tom. One day, while Tom's master had gone out with a guerilla party, of which he was a member, Tom was called to the house, and spying a newspaper on the floor, which was torn—picked it up and carried it to his cabin, and by a fire of pine knots, at night, when the overseer was gone to bed, Tom spelled out the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. He did not dare speak of it to the other negroes on the plantation, but he told his wife, and she gathered together the little money she had saved up, and with a small bundle of clothes the two ran away the first dark night which offered, laying in the woods during the day time, and traveling at night, until they reached our pickets near Fort Pillow. The Proclamation was known, however, mysteriously, and as mysteriously circulated, despite the efforts of the planters to conceal it. The Superintendent of contrabands at Fort Pickering, Memphis, tells the following story: During the month of August last, a negro woman and child came into camp and asked aid. She said she had ran away from Noxubee county, Mississippi, as she had heard of the freedom granted to the slaves by Mr. Lincoln, and that she got the information from her brother, who could read, and he had read it in a Southern newspaper. Being a house servant, she heard the planters talk about the war and read about the battles, and then she would go out to the negro quarters and tell her brother, and he would slip off in the night and tell the negroes on other plantations, and get back in time for the morning call to work. She said that ever since the fight at Fort Sumter on the breaking out of the war, the negroes were informed of what the North were doing and that they confidently expected to be free, and were not surprised when the Proclamation was issued. She said that the negroes had secret societies and met in the woods and caves, and had signs and grips, and it was the duty of every member to inform the lodges of what conversation he had heard among the white folks. She further stated, that they frequently got northern as well as southern newspapers and that as a general thing the house servants were well posted in all the phases of the rebellion on both sides.

Many of the negroes who came into the contraband camp seemed to have considerable money in gold and silver. All this money was the fruits of their own hard earnings, and not a dollar of Confederate scrip could be found about them. One woman had hidden in her bosom, tied up in an old cotton handkerchief, sixty-one dollars in gold and nine dollars in silver, all in halves and quarters. Another had twenty dollars in five dollar gold pieces, and fifteen dollars in silver tied up in a newspaper, and as a coincidence, the newspaper was found to be a copy of the New York *Tribune*, containing an account of the death of the lamented Ellsworth. These too, had heard of the Proclamation, through the secret negro societies of the South.

This money which the contrabands bring into camp, is taken charge of by the superintendent of contrabands, who gives them a receipt for it, and gives it out to them as they need it. Nearly every contraband having some gold and silver, a large amount of specie is stored away for their benefit, every dollar of which is carefully accounted for, they having the handling of what they need, it only being placed in a safe for security, as when they leave the camp, the money due them is given back, a premium being allowed them for their currency.

WHAT THE CONTRABANDS NEED.

The rapid increase of negroes from all parts of the South, who are filling the contraband camps, requires extra arrangements for their employments, especially the employment of the women. The men can be used on our naval gunboats, and on our steamers, but they can be better used by forming them into regiments of soldiers at once, at some convenient point, and getting them ready for active service in the field. They can also be employed on plantations in the immediate vicinity of our gunboats or land forces, to raise vegetables for the army and the hospitals; in this the women can aid and make them labor valuable to the Government, as well as profitable to themselves. The women can also be used as servants in private families, as laundresses in hospitals, and in some instances as nurses. There is enough for them all to do, but it needs some enterprising person who understands the character of the negro to superintend them and apportion them out to such labor as is suitable to them, as fast as they are received, so that they will not become an incubus upon the Government. The children should be properly cared for and taught to labor for their own welfare. The United States contraband, and the various Christian commissions, throughout the Union have done much, and are still doing all in their power to better the condition of the freed slave, but they need more aid in the way of teachers, in donations of clothing and books. While at their camps they are supplied with Government rations, and are well cared for, but they must be taught to labor for themselves, then they will better appreciate the liberty which this great and good Government has granted to them.

THE NUMBER OF CONTRABANDS AS SOLDIERS.

The number of contrabands enlisted into the service of the United States, in the West and Southwest, are as follows: The 1st Ohio colored regiment, now in camp at Delaware, amounting to about 800 men; two regiments at Helena, comprising 1,200 men; one at New Madrid, Mo.; six at Corinth, Miss.; four at Nashville, Tenn., making about 7,000 men; one at Fort Hudson, La., of 1,000 men; twenty regiments in the Department of the Gulf, amounting to 17,000 men; five regiments of infantry and four of engineers in process of formation, which will number when full 8,000 men, and one at Donaldsville, La., of 1,000 men. This will make 36,000 effective troops of the *Corps d' Afrique*. There are now at the various contraband camps on the river, 30,000 men, women and children, one-third of which (men) will do for military service, and added to this are daily accessions at almost every point guarded by our gunboats. Certainly within six months we can bring from 50,000 to 75,000 effective troops into the field, from the contrabands, which, if we add to the regiments forming among the free colored men of the Eastern and Middle States, we can have 25,000 more men in the field, making the United States *corps d' Afrique* amount to an auxiliary force of at least 100,000 good men. The negro is willing to fight and he has shown it in his alacrity to enlist, and we must not hesitate to use him in the quelling of this rebellion, which will be the death blow to slavery and a benefit and blessing to the whole negro race of the United States. They are willing to fight for us, and why should we not be willing to fight side by side with them, and use our influence in urging them on by deeds of valor, and stimulate them to do their duty and act their part, and praising them when praise is due. The race can be improved, and made to rely on themselves, if we will only be patient with them, teaching them to do right, and trying to awaken among them a sense of pride and honor, that they may appreciate the working out of their own salvation. We need them as soldiers and we must use them as such, and by their united aid the rebellion will yet be quelled. The rebels see the practicability of such a course, and show that they are getting over their squeamishness by adopting it, and we, too, will carry out the same principle.

R.

Wonderful Escape from Death.

Mr. John S. Beggs, the Mail Agent on the steamer Grey Eagle, has furnished the New Albany Ledger with the particulars of a fearful adventure and remarkable escape from death. On Friday last, as the steamer Grey Eagle was rounding in at Troy, she met the Lancaster No. 4, which had just begun to drop out. The watchman on the Lancaster, just previous to her starting out, had stepped into the wheel-house for the purpose of making an examination of the wheel, and was standing on one of the buckets when the boat's machinery was put in motion and the wheel commenced to turn. The watchman at once comprehended his perilous situation, and seizing hold on the bucket above him, commenced calling for help at the top of his voice. The momentum of the wheel, however, increased, and it had made three revolutions with the watchman hanging to it. On the third revolution he was thrown off the wheel, and with such force that he sank into the water and floated beneath the surface some forty feet down stream before he again came up. He came up near the steamer Grey Eagle, and was rescued from a watery grave by her gallant crew. Strange as it may seem, when he was taken on board, it was found that he had sustained no other injury than the weakness produced by the reaction, after finding himself saved from what he supposed certain death.

LETTER FROM EX-ORDERLY.

"A Soldier's Psalm to Woman."

[From our Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. [illegible], 1863.

Will the TRIBUNE accept the thanks of us soldiers for its humane and noble labors in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, and more especially for its valuable services in assisting to shape and direct to successful issue the recent "Ladies' Fair," that accomplished such munificent results for our sick and wounded comrades? I suppose we must acknowledge it to be true that, herded together as—from the nature of our occupation—we must inevitably be, and deprived of all the refining associations which belong to home and its sacred privacies, we lose insensibly something, perhaps much, of that delicate pureness of character which is no less a glory unto manhood than a beauty upon woman; but while we acknowledge this, and regret it perhaps more than you can think, we should be very sorry to have our friends imagine us grown so degenerate as to be incapable of rising to higher levels than those of selfish existence. Believe me it is not so; and I am sure that if you could look into our hearts and see the feeling with which we regard your untiring advocacy of whatever plans and movements will inure to our comfort and benefit, and could understand our loathing execration of that small malignancy and petty devilishness which you—in the shape of the *Times* and its little clique of traitors—have so often to encounter and to brush aside, you would feel an hundred fold repaid for whatever outlay of money, time, or patience you have given since the breaking out of the war. I cannot, however, refrain from saying that, in the case of Storey, I think you are sometimes a little too severe. It is not necessary to use a trip-hammer in crushing a mosquito; and although I do not doubt that the tiny venom of the noxious insect is enough to make a man vexed and angry, yet, bearing in mind the palpable fact that the villainous instincts of the fellow, Storey, are so much greater than his intellectual capacity, and that although he is a monster in evil, he is by no means a giant in ability, I feel inclined to censure you for unnecessary severity of flagellation. I hope, my dear TRIBUNE, you will remember [illegible] the injunction of leniency implied in the scriptural passage, "A merciful man is merciful unto his beast," and adapt your corrective measures as much to the actual harmlessness of the brute as to his inherent viciousness and depravity.

Whatever further sacrifices we may be called to make, or whatever added sorrows we may have to bear, I am quite satisfied that no decay of vital national force and character is possible for a people whose wives and mothers and maidens are so prodigal of charity and love as, thank God, are those of our own land. Into no other war which I can remember, or of which I have ever read, has this sustaining element of woman's influence entered in anything like the degree which this struggle affects. Every day and hour our thorny paths are made less painful, our hearts are cheered and strengthened, our whole lives are made nobler and more enduring—we become better men and more efficient soldiers—by this knowledge that in whatever, for our cause we do or suffer, we are upheld by the tender arms of woman, throughout the length and breadth of the loyal land. This knowledge is our redeeming influence; and many a brave, impulsive youth, surrounded by savagery and sensuality, with opportunity from without, leaguing with desire from within, has stopped to think of what his mother, or sister, or loving friend would say, and so has kept his heart pure and clean from the contaminations which beset him.

And so I believe that, because the lips of love have made haste to kiss the lips of duty—whatever minor differences may exist as to the methods of action proper to our circumstances—the heart of the nation is still wise and right. Wherever, in the sky of any devoted nation or city, the shrill shrieks of the judgment angels have been heard, plunging for their prey, it has never been until moral corruption had reduced the body of the nation to a carcass. Remembering which, and from my place in the ranks seeing how, all over the loyal North, the heart of the people throbs with one impulse and beats with one desire, and that the chief rivalry is as to which among all its children shall sacrifice most instead of least for the great cause that envelopes us all—I am justified in saying that that which is working among us is not death, but life; that the sun of our national glory has not set; that a higher and better life than any to which we have yet attained awaits us; and that although the way is hung with blackness and draped with blood and flame, we shall—please God—fall neither of our royal heights nor our kingly crowns.

Meanwhile, give me leave to add my own humble singing to the praises of the gracious ministerings of our own noble women at home. I wish it were worthier, and filled with better music; but if, failing in speech, I hold my life in my hand as evidence of the sincerity of that which I desire to, but cannot say—shall not this in some degree compensate for a stammering tongue, and somewhat atone for the lack of verbal felicity and rythmic grace? At least I trust so, and so am bold enough to subjoin these stanzas, called—

A Soldier's Psalm of Woman.

Down all the shining lapse of days,
That grow and grow forever
In truer love and broader praise
Of the Almighty Giver;
Whatever Godlike impulses
Have blossomed in the human,
The most divine and fair of these
Sprang from the soul of woman.

Her heart it is preserves the flower
Of sacrificial duty,
Which, blown across the blackest hour,
Transfigures it to beauty.
Her hands that streak these solemn years
With vivifying graces,
And clasp the foreheads of our fears
With light from higher places.

O, wives and mothers, sanctified
By holy consecrations;
Turning our weariness aside
With blessed ministrations!
O, maidens in whose dewy eyes
Perennial comforts glitter,
Untangling War's dark mysteries,
And making sweet the bitter;—

In desolate paths, or dangerous posts,
By places which, to-morrow,
Shall be unto these [illegible] hosts
Aceldamas of sorrow—
We hear the sound of helping feet—
We feel your soft caressings;
And all our life starts up to greet
Your lovingness with blessings!

On cots of pain, on beds of woe,
Where stricken heroes languish;
Wan faces smile and sick hearts grow
Triumphant over anguish.
While souls that starve in lonely gloom,
Flush green with odorous praises;
And all the lowly pallets bloom
With Gratitude's white daisies.

O, lips that from our wounds have sucked
The fever and the burning!
O, tender fingers that have plucked
The madness from our mourning!
O, hearts that beat so loyal-true
For soothing and for saving,—
God send our hopes back to you
Crowned with immortal having!

Thank God.—O, Love! whereby we know
Beyond our little seeing,
And feel serene compassions flow
Around the ache of being;—
Lo! clear o'er all the pain and dread
Of our most sore affliction,
The sacred wings of Peace are spread
In brooding benediction.

EX-ORDERLY,
88th Illinois Vol. Infantry.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Madame Clara Schumann, the well-known pianiste, is going to spend the winter in Russia.

—A ghost on a tall pedestal outside the building is one of the attractions offered by a London theatre.

—The Empress of Russia is said to be in such bad health that the doctors give little hope of recovery.

—A bust of Shakespeare has been carved out of an old oak beam of the poet's house at Stratford-upon-Avon.

—"Mixpickles" is the title of a new humorous and satirical weekly journal to be started at Leipsic on the 1st of January.

—"The Last Days of Pompeii" is the title of a new opera, without words, by Herr Rosen (a Swedish composer) just performed at Lubeck.

—The brothers Godard are about to make a balloon to contain 14,000 cubic metres of gas, whereas M. Nadar's "Giant" only contained 6,000.

—A new English order of merit, to be called the Albert Cross, has been suggested, for the purpose of decorating literary and scientific celebrities.

—The King of Italy at Chantilly won the first cash he has ever got by racing in France, namely, £100. His horses are entered in the name of Carter.

—One of the balloonites who made such a sensational descent in Hanover has gone over the whole of the ground, and paid freely and largely for all the damage done.

—The issue of the trial concerning the steam rams is much speculated upon in London, and a little club betting has been done. The odds are about three to two in favor of the builders.

—Lord Lyndhurst is said to have lost his memory, not through natural decay, but through the plague of an [illegible] house, at a fashionable resort, where he caught a scarlet fever.

—The London licensing magistrates have, on granting licenses to the various places of entertainment, made it a condition that all high rope and other dangerous exhibitions shall be discontinued.

—According to official returns, the quantity of cotton grown in Italy this year amounts to 73,000 bales of 100 kilos each. The greater part was produced in Sicily and the Neapolitan province of Lecce and Salerno.

—The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Trench, will probably be the new Archbishop of Dublin. Such an appointment would give general satisfaction, as the Dean is alike distinguished for his learning, his liberality, and his unobtrusiveness.

—That petty tyrant, the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, has become reconciled to his long estranged people. He has granted a general amnesty, and invited the late leaders of the opposition to his table, where he treated them with champagne and game, in a very princely manner.

—Two new lights in the musical world appeared at the great October festival at Munich—Mlle. Dietz and Mlle. Edelsberg. These German festivals are opportunities for débutantes of high promise, after being proved privately, of course, and are worth the attention of our managers.

—An association of religious reformers is holding its sittings at Frankfort, under the presidency of the former Cure, Ronge. The assembly, which is very numerous, has pronounced against concordats, against the power of the bishops over the lower clergy, and in favor of the marriage of priests.

—The French religious journal, the *Union*, has satisfied itself (and no doubt many of its readers) by a process of cabalistic reasoning, that the seven beasts of the Apocalypse are Arius, Spinoza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetius, Proudhon and Renan. Bishop Colenso must feel himself affronted at not being comprised in the [illegible].

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speakership—Blair and Bates—The Cabinet—Examination of Officers for Colored Regiments—Sale of Property—Post Masters Appointed—Post Offices Discontinued and Established.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1863.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The release of Mr. Anderson from a rebel prison increases the chances of the Union men. This secures us twelve majority, in case the three Union men elected partly by copperhead votes, in New York and Pennsylvania, go with us. Of these I learn Hale of Pennsylvania may be depended upon. Besides Anderson of Kentucky, another man from that State is depended upon. This would give us thirteen in all, but this presupposes that the Governor of Maryland will not play the dog in the matter of the certificates. I learn from Ohio men that but two of the Kentucky men can be depended on without any "ifs or buts." The remainder did all they could in Ohio to help Vallandigham.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

Property is constantly rising in value here. Yesterday I saw the lease of a building intended for a hotel and stores. The furniture on the first floor sold for $3,000. The building is in E street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. The rent is $7,500 per year, but it will cost $30,000 at least to finish the building, which the lessee will have to pay. It contains nearly two hundred rooms, but I should judge by no means convenient for the business of a hotel.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

Up to the 21st inst., 862 candidates have been before the colored regiment examining Board in this city. Of these, 470 have [illegible] [illegible] examination. Five colonels, 8 lieut-colonels, 19 majors, 83 captains, 126 lieutenants, 231 second lieutenants, have passed a successful examination. Of these, 34 were selected from commissioned officers, 285 from privates and non-commissioned officers, and 146 from citizens. There were 57 commissioned officers, 236 privates and non-commissioned officers, and 99 citizens registered.

The names of the colonels passed are: S. Fellows, 14th New Hampshire; S. A. Duncan, 14th New Hampshire; L. F. Haskell, Lieutenant and Aid-de-camp; C. W. Fribley, 4th Penn. Vols.; J. Shaw, citizen, Rhode Island.

I have not the returns of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Boards.

NEW PATENTS ISSUED.

The following new patents are out:

Traveling invalid chair, Chas. L. Bander, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gear cutting, A. T. Boss, Galesburg, Ill.

Piston for steam engines, F. H. Furniss and Jacob Hovey, Cleveland, Ohio.

Machine for raising, creasing and slicking leather; C. W. Guest, Dexter, Mich.

Machine for tanning, Volney E. Rusco, Chicago, Ill.

Disintegration of vegetable substance for the separation of fibers, &c., George E. Sellers, Hardin Co., Ill.

Truss for Hernia, Daniel C. Smith, Adrian, Mich.

Loop check of sewing machines, J. B. Secor, Chicago, Ill.

Grain separator (re-issue), James Ferguson, Dubuque, Iowa.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

James C. Sloo, Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.
John Eaton, Eaton, Crawford Co., Ill.
Alfred Bradbury, Freeland, De Kalb Co., Ill.
Josiah Rinehart, Wales, Ogle Co., Ill.
Andrew Bowman, New Lancaster, Warren Co., Ill.
James S. Hamilton, Sunbeam, Mercer Co., Ill.
Alba Sandford, Green Bush, Warren Co., Ill.
Chas. Eggert, Kirchale, Washington Co., Ill.
R. L. Carver, Fort Andrew, Richland Co., Ill.
David Hardenburg, Kheinsburg, Richland Co., Ill.
D. Albaugh, Dry Creek, Lynn Co., Iowa.
Thos. Emay, Sabula, Jackson Co., Iowa.
John Hiskey, Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

Trowbridge, Allegan Co., Mich.
Cottrellville, St. Clair Co., Mich.
Prairie Field, Rock Island Co., Ill.
Ilioria, Rock Island Co., Ill.
Town Line, Warren Co., Ill.
Lake Sixteen, Fulton Co., Ia.
Garry-Owen, Jackson Co., Iowa.
Hinton, Mecosta Co., Mich.
North Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich.
Liberty, Kenosha Co., Wis.
Chanhassen, Carver Co., Minn.
Tullahoma, Lucas Co., Iowa.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

Phelps, Allen Co., Ia., Joseph Smith, P. M.
Brown's Valley, Montgomery Co., Ia., G. W. James, P. M.
Chaseburg, Vernon, Wis., Jos. W. Hoyt, P. M.
Hacker's Corners, Peoria Co., Ill., Wm. Blandin, P. M.
Bridgeport, Jackson Co., Iowa, Horatio G. Haskell, P. M.
Buffalo Fork, Kossuth Co., Iowa, S. H. Reed, P. M.
Grove Hill, Bremer Co., Iowa, F. Harwood, P. M.
Clay Hill, Jones Co., Iowa, M. C. Waters, P. M.

ZETA.

Mr. John Ruskin on English Neutrality.

The following characteristic letter, dated Zurich, 25th October, 1863, was received from Mr. Ruskin, as an apology for not attending a meeting at the Liverpool Institute for the distribution of prizes awarded by the Department of Science and Art.

"I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 20th October. My health does not now admit of my taking part frequently in public business, yet I should have held it a duty to accept the invitation of the directors of the Liverpool Institute, but that, for the time being, my temper is at fault as well as my health, and I am wholly unable to go on with any of my proper work, owing to the horror and shame with which I regard the political position taken, or rather sunk into, by England, in her foreign relations, especially in the affairs of Italy and Poland. What these matters have to do with art may not at first be clear, but I can perhaps make it so by a short similitude. Suppose I had been engaged by an English gentleman to give lectures on art to his son. Matters at first go smoothly, and I am diligent in my definitions of line and color, until one Sunday morning, at breakfast time, a ticket-of-leave man takes a fancy to murder a girl on the road leading round the lawn before the house windows. My patron, hearing the screams, puts down his paper, adjusts his spectacles, slowly apprehends what is going on, and rings the bell for his smallest footman. 'John, take my card and compliments to that gentleman outside the hedge, and tell him that his proceedings are abnormal, and I may add, to me personally offensive. Had that road passed through my property, I should have felt it my duty to interfere.' John takes the card and returns with it; the ticket-of-leave man finishes his work at his leisure; but the screams ceasing as he fills the girl's mouth with clay, the English gentleman returns to his muffins, and congratulates himself on having 'kept out of that mess.' Presently afterwards he sends for me, to know if I shall be ready to lecture on Monday. I am somewhat nervous and answer—I fear rudely—'Sir, your son is a good lad; I hope he will grow to be a man, but, for the present, I cannot teach him anything. I should like, indeed to teach you something, but have no words yet for the lesson.' Which, indeed, I have not. If I say any word on such matters, people ask me, 'would I have the country go to war? Do I know how dreadful a thing war is?' Yes, truly, I know it; I like war as ill as most people—so ill that I would not spend twenty millions a year in making machines for it, neither my holidays or pocket money in playing at it; yet I would have the country go to war, with haste, in a good quarrel; and, which perhaps is eccentric in me, rather in another's quarrel than in her own. We say of ourselves, complacently, that we will not go to war for an idea, but the phrase interpreted means only that we will go to war for a bale of goods, but not for justice or for mercy; and I would ask you to favor me so far as to read this letter to the students at your meeting, and say to them that I heartily wish them well, but for the present I am too sad to be of any service to them; that our wars in China and Japan are not likely to furnish good subjects for historical pictures; that 'ideas' happen, unfortunately, to be, in art, the principal things, and that a country which will not fight for its ideas is not likely to have anything worth painting.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful servant,
J. RUSKIN."

Horrible Tragedy.

London has been startled by a fearful tragedy. A woman and two children were found dead in a public cab in which they took passage on a recent Saturday evening, from the Shoreditch station to another part of London. So terrible an event happening in a public vehicle, and on a great thoroughfare at a time when it was densely thronged, and without any outcry or violent manifestations of any sort by the victims, sent a thrill of horror through the community. From the testimony in the case it appeared that a man with his wife and two children engaged the cab, and the driver started for his destination. On the way he was directed to stop at the Green Dragon tavern, when the man in the cab sent him in for a pot of beer. The beer was got and drunk [illegible] the cab, the man on passing out the pot, turning it [illegible] downward, spilling whatever was left of its contents upon the pavement. The driver then went on to Holborn, where the man got out and paying the fare, with a sixpence extra, directed him to go to the Royal Oak, where he arrived only to find that his cab contained three corpses! During two days no trace of the murderer could be discovered, but on the night of the second day he was detected and arrested. He proved to be a man named S. H. Hunt, employed in a drug establishment, whose departure from home with his family and return without them, and the description of the murdered persons, had excited the suspicions of his neighbors. He had fastened himself into his house; and when he heard the police demanding admission, took poison, from which he died soon after they gained entrance and arrested him. He lived unhappily with his wife, and to get rid of her destroyed his whole family, by poisoning the beer which the cab driver bought for him. The conception and execution of the triple murder under such circumstances was one of the boldest and most startling in the annals of crime.

☞ Parson Brownlow sends the following dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

CAMP [illegible], Nov. [illegible], 1863.

General Burnside [illegible] holds Knoxville, and [illegible] days against large odds. He is [illegible] and military hero, and has endeared himself to the Union men of East Tennessee [illegible] the honor and confidence of the whole country.

My family are in Knoxville, and I am on my way to Cincinnati—advised to leave by the military authorities. I shall return by Chattanooga.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Joel Barlow's Washington mansion, known as Kalorama, is now a small-pox hospital.

—Tobacco can be raised in the Southwest for five cents a pound, and money made at that.

—The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending Nov. 14, were $2,350,000.

—In New Jersey they make boquets out of brilliant colored insects.

—Italy don't allow her army officers to get married; twelve hundred of them have transgressed, and are to be court martialed.

—There are 53,180 houses of worship in the United States, of which 12,814, or about 33 per cent., are in rebeldom.

—Eleazar Craig, an eminent Freemason and City Councilman of Natchez, is dead. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and fifty-two years old at his death, but had lived a long time at the South.

—Albert H. Gallatin, M. A., M. D., a grandson of Albert Gallatin, has been appointed to the Professorship of Natural Sciences in Norwich (Vt.) University.

—The Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture estimates that $200,000 worth of cheese is annually brought into that State for consumption.

—A lady going out of mourning advertises in a Richmond paper an excellent black French merino dress, not soiled. Price $320.

—A Methodist clergyman in New Wilmington, Pa., having received three anonymous notes threatening his life, was knocked down one night last week and stabbed in the neck. The wound may be fatal.

—The St. Paul *Press*, of the 24th, announces the arrival of the steamer Cutler, the last of the season. The Father of Waters closes for the season.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Cushman, of Massachusetts, died last week, at Bernardstown, of typhoid fever. At the time of his death, he was President of the Franklin Co. (Mass.) Bank.

—They are in a fair way to have a population of "first families" in Algeria, as they have begun there on the same "aristocratic" basis as history assigns to our Southern enemies. Madame Louise Vallory, in a recent work on Algeria, says that "runaway servants, swindlers, [illegible] form the bulk of the colonists."

—Mrs. Kilpatrick, wife of Gen. Kilpatrick, whose exploits as one of the leaders of the cavalry force of the army of the Potomac are so well known, died at West Point on Monday morning. Her decease was sudden.

—Dr. Joseph Burnett, a Boston druggist, placed four Alderneys on his farm in Southboro a few years since at a cost of $1,000, and has since sold $1,[illegible]00 worth of Alderney calves, besides a large quantity of butter at 30 to 40 cents a pound.

—Small-pox has assumed so dangerous a form in Nashville, that orders have been issued from headquarters requiring citizens and soldiers to be vaccinated at once. Medical depots have been selected, where vaccination will be gratuitously performed by medical officers appointed for the purpose.

—Mary Ann Clernand, better known as Mrs. Onderdonk, who was arrested a short time ago as a rebel spy, and whose husband is a Colonel in the rebel army, now serving in Texas, was arrested on Tuesday last in New York city, for stealing, at various times, about $4,000 worth of dry goods from Stewart's.

—Punch "invents" sometimes. His latest thing in this way is the anecdote he tells as of Paul Bedford. It seems, according to the old hunchback, that on each occasion of the Prince's going to the Adelphi to see "Leah," he has been moved to tears by the charm of Miss Bateman's most excellent acting. On this being mentioned to Paul Bedford, he exclaimed—"Perfectly true to nature, my boy—what can you expect from Wales but blubber."

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:45 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Express	8:30 p. m.	7:50 a. m.
*Urbana accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:35 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:25 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS		
Mail Passenger	8:30 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	8:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	6:35 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Night Express	6:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Ac'modation	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	11:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Way Passenger	4:45 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.
Milwaukee Accom'tion	5:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Hours of closing of Mails at the Post Office.

	Mail Trains leave.	Mails close.	Trains arr.
Mich. South	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 a. m.
	10:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Mich. Central	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 a. m.
	10:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Pitts & Ft. W.	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	
	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:40 a. m.
	6:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Cin. Air Line	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	9:15 p. m.
Cin. & Lou. via	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	[illegible]
Mich. Central	5:40 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Nor. Western	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]	5:30 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Milwaukee	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	11:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Galena & Chi.	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]	4:40 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
Dixon Air Line	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]	4:40 p. m.
	11:40 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	4:30 a. m.
C. B. & Q.	8:30 a. m.	[illegible]	6:35 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Rock Island	8:45 a. m.	[illegible]	4:45 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Alton & St. Lou.	8:30 a. m.	[illegible]	9:10 p. m.
	9:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	5:45 a. m.
Illinois Cent.	8:45 a. m.	[illegible]	9:30 p. m.
	8:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	7:50 a. m.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of a week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, Relieves wind colic, Regulates the bowels, And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle. au21-k[illegible]-3m-3dp

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Messrs. HILTON BROTHERS is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. It should be kept in every manufactory, workshop and house, everywhere. [illegible] Many dollars can be saved in the run of a year. The Cement cannot decompose or become corrupt, as its combination is on scientific principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it emit any offensive smell. The various uses to which it can be successfully applied, render it invaluable to all classes. For particulars see advertisement. se5-m[illegible]-3dp

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass. Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Boils and Blotches of every name and nature. When every other blood purifier has failed, try this old standard and popular remedy. For sale by all druggists.

SAPONIFIER, OR, CONCENTRATED LYE Family Soap Maker. WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound, by using your kitchen grease. ☞ CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in iron cans, all others being counterfeits. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia—127 Walnut street. Pittsburg—Pitt street and Duquesne Way.

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. Pamphlets of information about Patents FREE. Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

VINELAND—Lands—To all wanting Farms.—Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. [illegible]

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates. Money invested as above for residents or non-residents. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and LaSalle sts.

Holloway's Pills.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Medicines and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action to both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This Medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying soldier might have his wounds dressed immediately if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Prof. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well-known medicines can have show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

Miscellaneous.

"ROUND THE BLOCK."

D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 BROADWAY, N. Y., WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS, "ROUND THE BLOCK:" AN AMERICAN NOVEL. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. 1 Vol., 12mo., Cloth, $1.50.

[From the Home Journal.] "It is understood to be the work of a gentleman who has achieved success in other departments of literature."

[From the American Literary Gazette and Publisher's Circular.] "We have had a great many kinds of Novels lately. There have been Catholic, Puseyite, High Church, Low Church, No Church, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian Novels. There have been Novels written by Union men in behalf of the Union, and Novels written by Rebels to prove that the doctrine of Secession is the consummate flower of human wisdom. There have been Novels written in the interest of prize-fighting, spiritualism, free-love, and vegetable diet. We understand that a Novel, "Round the Block," which will be a decided departure from this sort of thing, is passing through the press of Appleton & Co. It is a bold attempt to put the Novel back on the old platform of romantic literature, where neither doctrines nor theories were taught; but the purpose of the novelist was to amuse his readers. Much is also made of the plot, which is an essential sadly neglected and slurred in these latter days. Novel readers, who have been longing for a romance of the good old sort, made out of bran new American materials, will eagerly await the appearance of "Round the Block."

☞ Early orders should be forwarded to the publishers, as there is a great difficulty in getting books manufactured this season, and the supply will necessarily be deficient. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR THE ORGAN, A New Progressive and Practical Method, BY JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York. This work meets the student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the elements of Music, and of the Key board of the Organ, and conducts him THROUGH THE DETAILS Of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedal Playing, etc., to a full and complete Mastery of the Instrument. In every department of ORGAN PLAYING, ample material and instruction is furnished; difficult points made clear, and in the progress of the pupil, Every Obstacle is Removed. The Lessons and Exercises for Pedal Playing are unusually explicit. The voluntaries are selected from the works of [illegible], and Rees. As a whole, the work is as its title indicates, the most comprehensive, progressive and practical School for the Organ extant. [illegible] complete. [illegible] post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

USE LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC. LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Hundreds have certified to this fact. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle. J. H. BLOOD, Sole Agent, 34 North Fifth street, St. Louis. J. H. REED & CO., Agents for Chicago.

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO AND TYRONE IRON STORE, No. 208 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Have everything that Blacksmiths, Plow Makers and Carriage Builders can desire, and an influence of [illegible] GEO. D. HALL.

TO SAVE ONE HALF OF THE expense in the cost of paint use H. G. Garbond's Receipt for Mixing Paint. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. On Madison street, between [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at [illegible] PRICE OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, [illegible] Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible] Family Circle, 25 cents; Secured Circle, [illegible]

The management has great pleasure in [illegible] to the public that he has secured the services of [illegible] MONDAY, TUESDAY, [illegible] Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN, [illegible] MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Nov. 30th [illegible] will be presented for the first time in Chicago [illegible] NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF THE [illegible] Narcisse Rameau, Mr. Daniel Bandmann [illegible] This great Drama has been [illegible] under the supervision of Mr. Bandmann [illegible] [illegible]

RAVEL TROUPE AT THE MUSEUM. Every Evening this Week and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents; [illegible] Children 15 cents.

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, and every [illegible] [illegible] Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock [illegible] [illegible] P. M. Admission for children under [illegible] R. S. DINGESS.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. Holman Opera Troupe. BALFE'S OPERA OF THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. DANCE [illegible] DRUM PERFORMANCE [illegible] To conclude with MRS. PARTINGTON. Admission, 25 cents [illegible] NOTICE—Each Ticket entitles the holder to admission the same evening.

VARIETIES. 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK [illegible] Sole Lessee [illegible] GEO. F. McDONALD [illegible] Stage Manager. BRILLIANT ATTRACTION. First appearance of Mr. BENJ. WHEELER, The Great Irish Vocalist. Sig. DAVIS the Excellent Pantomimist, And MASTER ALFRED D. and ALBERT [illegible] Twin [illegible] The beautiful Drama of the MOMENTOUS QUESTION. NEGRO ACTS, SONGS, DANCES &c. The laughable Pantomime, HARLEQUIN [illegible] SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them) [illegible] Parquette [illegible] Private Boxes [illegible]

ST. ANDREW'S DAY. THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Illinois St. Andrew's Society Will be held at the BRIGGS HOUSE, ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER [illegible] Dinner on the table at half-past 6 o'clock. [illegible] are requested to meet punctually at [illegible] the transaction of business. Tickets can be had of Peter Macfarlane, [illegible] Alston, Adam Murray, George Anderson [illegible] Briggs House, and all the managers and [illegible] the Committee. All Scotchmen and their [illegible] with all the friends of Auld Scotia, [illegible] cordially invited to attend.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. All late and fashionable Dances [illegible] Classes open at all times for [illegible] SCHOOL SOIREES every Tuesday [illegible] MISS MYRA BALKAM, MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, [illegible] Lady Teachers. J. EDWIN MARTINE, [illegible]

PHŒNIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON [illegible] Large, airy and central. Good Piano, [illegible] Scenery. Singers will find this a superior [illegible] Concerts, as the stage can be entirely [illegible] WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 9½ O'CLOCK [illegible] We shall sell, at our salesroom, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of Furniture, [illegible] Rich Parlor Suits, French and Cottage Chamber [illegible] Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, [illegible] Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Rocking [illegible] Chairs, together with a general assortment of [illegible] Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, [illegible] &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Our Regular Annual Sale elegant [illegible] ware, French China Dinner and Tea [illegible] and Parian Fancy Goods, Parian [illegible] ures, Bronze Clocks, Extra Fine [illegible] Ware, etc. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] o'clock, we shall sell at No. 46 Dearborn [illegible] the largest and choicest assortment of [illegible] goods ever offered at auction in this city, [illegible] new goods, and the finest quality, many of [illegible] costly and rare, consisting in part of [illegible] ... Wine Jugs in variety of [illegible] ... Toilet Sets, Ruby, Cut and Engraved [illegible] Champagnes, Cordial Sets, Ruby and [illegible] Vases, Bovne Vases, etc., etc. In PARIAN WARE will be found [illegible] such as Ruth, Ceres, Solitude, Poetry, [illegible] ... Parian Toilet Sets, etc., etc. IN FRENCH CHINA—Rich gold band [illegible] complete; elegant gold band [illegible] Sets, 11 pcs.; a splendid assortment of [illegible] decorated Tea Sets, 32, 34 and 56 pcs., [illegible] styles. Valuable Vases, of all sizes and [illegible] of style and ornament, some very costly [illegible] Cups and Saucers. Sets of gold band [illegible] CLOCKS—Elegant bronze eight-day [illegible] time keepers. EXTRA FINE SILVER-PLATED GOODS [illegible] Baskets; Fruit Dishes, with cut-glass [illegible] and Wine sets, with cut bottles; [illegible] Fish and Pie Knives; Napkin Rings, Castors, with fine cut bottles; Wedding [illegible] Bell and Fruit Castors, [illegible] Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons and Forks; [illegible] Knives and Forks; Butter Dishes, [illegible] Goblets, etc., etc., including a superb variety of rich and valuable goods. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above [illegible] sortment and attend the sale. [illegible] exhibition the day previous to the sale. [illegible] sold without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF Crockery and 75 Boxes Glassware BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, December 3, commencing at [illegible] o'clock, we shall sell at our salesroom [illegible] Tremont House, one hundred crates of [illegible] ty of Earthenware and C. C. ware, [illegible] being a complete assortment of the [illegible] manufacturers, James Edwards & Sons and [illegible] Every crate warranted as represented. [illegible] new and fresh goods, shipped to us [illegible] pool, England, are all here and can be [illegible] time previous to the sale. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, [illegible] Country dealers wishing a catalogue will [illegible] for one. Each crate will be sold separately [illegible] Terms cash. Sale without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at [illegible] at 234 Lake street, corner of [illegible] o'clock, A. M., on Monday, Tuesday, [illegible] Friday, Nov. 30th, and [illegible] Mittens, Gauntlets, Hoods, Sontags, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES BY Gore, Wilson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY [illegible] A. M., prompt. We shall offer our large and well assorted [illegible] the above days to the highest bidders, [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. We guarantee [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER [illegible] AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE in [illegible] GORE, WILSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

COAL, COAL, COAL. W. HULL, [illegible] For all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, [illegible] Clark street. All orders filled on [illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible] [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. C. H. Woodhull, [illegible] Has located in Chicago, Illinois, No. 36 Washington [illegible] Chronic Diseases in from four to [illegible] hours without instruments or pain. [illegible] Post Office Box 833.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay St., New York.

Holloway's Pills. [illegible] to mothers. Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea, [illegible] over one third of the weekly interments recorded by the Board of Health may be classed under the head of Infant mortality, the majority of which are swept away by diseases of the bowels. We here confidently [illegible] any case of Cholera Infantum or Diarrhea [illegible] is formed in the after ages of life, however [illegible] in its nature, or whatever its origin, [illegible] cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. [illegible] [illegible] this class of disorders becomes prevalent is approaching, forewarned is forearmed, parents and mothers should take heed in time; [illegible] the Pills should be crushed and dissolved in water sweetened with sugar.

A Physiological view of Marriage. Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of the cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Drs. W. & J. Hunter & Von Baden. Treat all Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, [illegible] Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, [illegible] Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, White Swelling, [illegible] and all complaints of women and children; Sore Eyes and Ears, Catarrh, Discharges, Hearing and Running Sounds. Also, CANCERS, OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES and FISTULES, Without cutting with the knife. All letters must contain ten cents to insure a speedy answer. Drs. W. & J. HUNTER & VON BADEN, Box 3235. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Office 8 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

Truths that Defy Competition. Read the following facts in relation to CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE and then say if it has any equal in the world: It neither burns the skin, nor hairy it colors every hair alike; its blacks and browns are Nature's duplicates; it is applied in a few minutes, its effects upon the hair is more permanent than other dyes; it contains no corrosive ingredient; and lastly, its inventor challenges a trial between this and any other in existence, whether of native or foreign origin. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1.00, $1.50 and $3.00 per box, according to size.

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications as they result only in aggravating the disease. Dr. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease, and effects a permanent cure. THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to effect a cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, 421 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Water Cure and Homœpathic Medical Infirmary. 232 1-2 STATE STREET. Dr. H. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., Proprietor. The business arrangements of this establishment comprehend: 1st. General Practice, for which Dr. Townsend has a competent Associate Physician. 2d. Office advice with verbal or written directions for home treatment. 3d. Department for Female Diseases, also for special cases of Nervous Debility of Males and Females. Females visiting the city and wishing Medical Advice can be provided with nice rooms and the best of nursing on very reasonable terms. No Drugging. [illegible] rooms so arranged that patients visiting his office never see any one but the Dr. himself. Letters addressed to Dr. TOWNSEND, 232½ State street, Chicago, Ill., will be promptly answered. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dr. James, (Formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and other diseases THAT REQUIRES SKILLFUL TREATMENT, Has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph st., Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless DR. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf is the result of years of study and observation. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic, or Sarsaparilla in the treatment of blood disease, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure. Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense. Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

Express Lines.

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes. For bills of lading and contracts via canal or railroad, apply to the following agents: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. S. G. CHASE, 121 Pier, Albany, N. Y. S. G. CHASE, 121 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. A. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis. J. J. TALLMADGE, M. and P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. JNO. BEAM & CO., Erie, Pa. BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. HOBKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio. W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. A. P. DUTTON, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis. W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. L. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. J. W. TUTTLE, GENERAL WESTERN AGENT. No. 8 State street, Chicago.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE. PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD, COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE. The undersigned have established a Team Line from and to the above points, and will carry freight via BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER, AND Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, At the below given rates per 100 pounds, until Nov. 1st, 1863: [illegible] Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha [illegible] After Nov. 1st, and until further notice— Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha [illegible] Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to the undersigned, can rely upon its speedy transportation. Goods will be classified according to Eastern classification. Be particular and mark packages via "BURLINGTON AND EDDYVILLE." For further information apply to G. F. HENDRIE & CO., Council Bluffs; TOOTLE & HANNA, Plattsmouth; [illegible] Glenwood; FISH & WHITEMAN, Eddyville. C. F. HENDRIE & CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 1, 1863. For further information apply to the General Freight Office, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago.

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS. Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium. All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium. All able-bodied men, between the ages of Eighteen and Forty-Five Years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months [illegible] will be deemed VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, and as such will be entitled to [illegible] [illegible] Each recruit will be allowed to SELECT THE REGIMENT which he prefers to join, and will be mustered [illegible] All who wish to join any of the gallant Regiments now in the field, and to receive the munificent bounties offered by the Government, can have the privilege by calling at the Headquarters of Capt. W. JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, at Chicago. Capt. A. SCOTT COOK, Provost Marshal of the 2d District, at Marengo. Capt. JOHN V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the 3d District, at Dixon. Capt. JAMES WOODRUFF, Provost Marshal of the 4th District, at Quincy. Capt. JAMES M. ALLEN, Provost Marshal of the 5th District, at Peoria. Capt. [illegible] LONGWORTH, Provost Marshal of the 6th District, at Joliet. Capt. W. [illegible] PHELAN, Provost Marshal of the 7th District, at [illegible] Capt. J. WESTLAKE, Provost Marshal of the 8th District, at [illegible] Capt. WILLIAM H. FRY, Provost Marshal of the 10th District, at Jacksonville. Capt. MORTIMER O. KEAN, Provost Marshal of the 11th District, at Salem. Capt. GEORGE ABBOTT, Provost Marshal of the 12th District, at Alton. Capt. I. [illegible] PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the 13th District, at Cairo.

MEN OF ILLINOIS, You are again summoned to rally around the dear old flag. [illegible] [illegible] JAMES OAKES, Lieut.-Col. [illegible] A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill.

NEW YORK STATE APPLES. [illegible] H. F. STANLEY.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

[illegible]

RAVEL TROUPE AT THE MUSEUM.

Every Evening this Week and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Holman Opera Troupe

BALFE'S OPERA OF

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

[illegible]

To conclude with

MRS. PARTINGTON.

[illegible]

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

[illegible]

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION

First appearance of

Mr. BENJ. WHEELER

The Great Irish Vocalist.

[illegible]

MOMENTOUS QUESTION

NEGRO ACTS, SONGS, DANCES &c.

[illegible]

SCALE OF PRICES:

[illegible]

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE EIGHTEENTH

ANNIVERSARY DINNER

OF THE

Illinois St. Andrew's Society

Will be held at the

BRIGGS HOUSE,

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30.

[illegible]

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets.

[illegible]

PHENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF

Crockery and 75 Boxes Glassware

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION.—I shall sell at [illegible]

[illegible]

WHOLESALE

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—BY—

Gore, Wilson & Co.

54 LAKE STREET,

EVERY

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

[illegible]

PRIVATE SALE

[illegible]

AND OFFERED AT

LOWER PRICES

[illegible]

GORE, WILSON & CO.,

54 Lake Street, Chicago.

COAL, COAL, COAL.

W. HULL, Agent.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Holloway's Pills.

[illegible]

A Physiological view of Marriage.

[illegible]

Drs. W & J. Hunter & Von [illegible]

[illegible]

TUMORS,

[illegible]

Truths that Defy Competition.

[illegible]

Piles? Piles!!

Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills

[illegible]

THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.

[illegible]

Water Cure and Homœopathic Medical Infirmary.

[illegible] STATE STREET.

[illegible]

Dr. James,

(Formerly of New Orleans,) [illegible]

THAT REQUIRES SKILLFUL TREATMENT.

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

[illegible]

Express Lines.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY [illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT,

No. 8 State street, Chicago.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS LINE.

PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,

COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

[illegible]

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER,

AND

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads,

[illegible]

C. F. HENDRIE & CO.

[illegible]

For the Army.

RECRUITS FOR

OLD REGIMENTS.

Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium.

All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

[illegible]

MEN OF ILLINOIS,

[illegible]

NEW YORK STATE APPLES.

[illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A Pure and Powerful Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, of Wonderful Efficacy in Diseases

OF THE

STOMACH, LIVER & BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System Against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and the Bowels;

Steadies the Nerves and Tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of Either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, Whether Inherent in the System or Produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not genial, wholesome and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. [illegible]

[illegible]

HEAD AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play,
And [illegible], from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan—
Brace and refresh the inner man.
And like a watch, that's kept in time,
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the spirits, too.
"How," you ask, "can this be done—
This victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all [illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

Gentlemen's List.

[illegible]

Initials.

[illegible]

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. to 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

22 LASALLE STREET.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - $350,000.

E. AIKEN, President. [illegible] BRAINERD, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

[illegible]

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

U. S. 5-20's

On hand and Ordered for Subscribers at all times.

Favorable arrangements made with Bankers and others ordering bonds.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

Commission Merchants

GRIFFIN BROS.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pomeroy Building.

EDGAR F. GRIFFIN. AUGUSTUS GRIFFIN.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 136 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. H. HURBUTT

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ Business confined strictly to Commission. ☜

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, etc., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD & CO.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers,

Provision Dealers and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office 190 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO.

We have a large stock of Smoked Hams and Shoulders, both sugar and plain curing, canvassed and uncanvassed, which we offer at low market rates. Orders respectfully solicited from the city and country. We buy and sell for others every description of Produce and Provisions. We pay the highest market price for Cracklings.

GALLOWAY & CO.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,

(With close connections from Western Cities,)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (450 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

1863. NEW BROAD GUAGE 1864.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT, MAIL,

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

Connecting at Salamanca, N. Y., with the Erie Railway, forms a continuous Six Feet Track from New York to Akron or Cleveland.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863,

Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between

Cleveland and New York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PASSENGER ROUTE.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS

[illegible]

Ask for Tickets via the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways.

[illegible]

New and Expeditious Freight Line,

ALL RAIL.

[illegible]

Meadville, Pa., Nov. 11, 1863.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

[illegible]

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The Records of the Insane Asylums and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more Strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions,

From whatever cause either in

MALE OR FEMALE,

IT

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE,

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES,

WILL GIVE YOU

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST

SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
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HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

DOUBLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

FOR

purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. [illegible]

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00.

" Sarsaparilla $1.00 per Bottle, or six for $5.00.

Delivered to any address, securely packed.

Address letters for information to

HELMBOLD'S
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MEDICAL DEPOT.
MEDICAL DEPOT.
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104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., and all Druggists.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Army Contracts.

BEEF SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

FRESH BEEF

[illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

[illegible]

Route No. 1.—From Fort Leavenworth, [illegible]

[illegible]

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and [illegible]

[illegible]

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, [illegible]

[illegible]

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 ..... $[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Major and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, NOV. [illegible], 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, [illegible] of December next, for 100,000 Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undersigned arsenals, viz:

50,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

[illegible] sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.

[illegible] sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.

[illegible] sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible] sets at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation pattern, which can be seen at any of the above named places, and they are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received by the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be of the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt to be included in the set.

[illegible]

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved surety, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,

Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.

Saddlery Hardware &c.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

SLEIGH BELLS,

HORSE BLANKETS,

SADDLES,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

LEATHER,

HOYT'S LEATHER BELTING.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.,

No. 52 Lake Street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake Street,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Fellows, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,

AND

Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLES,

HORSE COLLARS,

Whips, Horse Blankets, Plow Harness, &c., &c.,

44 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS.

ALBUMS!!! ALBUMS!!!—[illegible]

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANCE—The wonderful Clairvoyant and Doctress, Madame [illegible]

[illegible]

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

CLOSED ON THE CANAL.—The boats will be drawn off [illegible] tonight.

M. C. R. R.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The [illegible] will leave at [illegible] p. m. [illegible]

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE NORTHWESTERN.—On and after Monday, November 30th, trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will leave Chicago at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m.

☞ The [illegible] conservative has another and unusually violent attack of Treason on the brain. The course of that print reminds one forcibly of a poodle dog that runs out and barks furiously at the train every time it passes the house where the puppy lives.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—We beg leave to remind our readers that the Annual Dinner of this Society takes place at the [illegible] House, to-morrow (Monday) evening, as per advertisement. We need not remind those who have ever attended these reunions, that it will be a grand affair.

THE 72D REGIMENT ALLOTMENTS.—The allotments collected from the 72d Regiment Illinois Volunteers (1st Board of Trade regiment), for the months of July and August, are received by the Supervisors' War Fund Committee, and will be paid out at the Supervisors' room to-day (Monday) from 11½ to [illegible] o'clock.

☞ The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson will address the children of the North Star Mission at 3 o'clock to-day (Sabbath) P. M., Nov. 29th. It is also expected that he will lecture for the aid of the Soldier's Orphan Educational Enterprise, now on foot in our city, on next Friday, Dec. 4th. Further notice will be given of it in the papers during the coming week.

TABLEAUX.—We believe that no order of entertainments have proved more popular this season, than a meritorious display of Tableaux, hence we are pleased to learn that a rich treat of this kind is in store for our citizens, at Bryan Hall this week, of which further notice will be given.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Summerfield held an inquest, yesterday morning, upon the body of Martin Horn, a boy fifteen years old, who, in attempting to jump upon a train of cars, at the intersection of Blue Island avenue and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, fell and was run over, on Thanksgiving Day, and died yesterday. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD APPOINTMENTS.—We noticed a few days ago the election of H. H. Porter, Esq., to the General Superintendence of the Michigan Southern Railroad. On the 27th inst., Mr. Wm. F. Staunton was appointed Superintendent of the Western Division, with his office at Laporte, Indiana, to enter on his duties on the first of December. Mr. Chas. M. Gray was appointed Commercial Freight Agent of the Company, with his office at No. 56 Clark street.

CHANGE IN THE GERMAN TELEGRAPH.—Col. Chas. Knobelsdorf, late of the 44th Illinois volunteers, and Henry Binder, have purchased the German *Telegraph*, from Dr. Ernst Schmidt, whom we are pained to learn has been obliged to retire from the paper on account of protracted ill health. The new editors are, as the old ones were, Union men, without an *if* or a *but*, and the *Telegraph* will continue to battle manfully for the Union cause.

A PLEASANT SELECT ENTERTAINMENT.—The social and musical entertainment by the friends of the Railroad Mission Chapel, at Bryan Hall, Monday evening, will be a delightful affair. It will be of the character of a full dress party. With appropriate music and a bountiful supper, the party cannot fail to be a success, under the management of the Committee, consisting of Mrs. C. E. Henderson, Mrs. S. M. Fassett, Mrs. S. P. Farrington, Mrs. Chas. H. Ham, Mrs. Marshall Field, Miss Belle Adsit, Miss Julia Hamill, Miss Nellie Stone, Miss Emma Downs, Miss Sophy Foster.

NEW MILITARY COMMANDER.—By orders from E. D. Townsend, Washington, (Acting Adjutant General, in absence of General Thomas), Colonel C. V. DeLand has been ordered to assume the duties of Military Commander of this city, lately performed by Captain C. C. Pomeroy, who has been ordered to Springfield to assist Lieutenant Colonel Oakes, the Acting Provost Marshal General and Recruiting Superintendent for this State. This will greatly increase the already arduous labors of Colonel DeLand, but we believe he will be found equal to the task. His headquarters will continue to be at Camp Douglas.

A NEW DRUG STORE.—Those who have passed along the west side of Dearborn, near Madison street have doubtless noticed the neat, new store just opened by Messrs. Rice & Porter. For the benefit of those who have not visited this establishment, we would say that these young men start out in business for themselves with new, complete and well assorted stock of goods, embracing all the articles usually found in city stores of this kind, the purest of drugs and medicines, choice preparations and toilet goods, and that they will make it to the interest of the public to deal with them. Their advertisement will be found in our columns to-day. Give them a call—at 124 Dearborn street.

KING ON THE CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY.—Rev. W. W. King, formerly pastor of St. Paul's Church in this city, is now in Montana Territory. We notice a call in the Mountain City *News*, signed by about thirty citizens requesting him to deliver a Thanksgiving discourse, to which he makes the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: I very cheerfully comply with your request, as the time and theme selected, meets my hearty approval. I am glad to avail myself of every proffered occasion to speak to my fellow-citizens of "the condition of our country," of the causes and cure of the perils that threaten a common inheritance. As the platform upon that occasion will be national, not sectarian, I seriously hope that other clergymen will attend and give utterance to free speech upon a theme of such common interest.

Truly Yours, W. W. KING.

A QUESTIONABLE REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.—A few days ago a real estate transaction was commenced, and concluded yesterday, which demonstrates the difference between "honorable men." As some litigation is likely to grow out of the transaction, we give the points: A. offered B. a certain house and lot for $8,500, B. asked A. whether, in case he should find a purchaser, if he would allow him all he could get over the $8,500. A. said he would. Afterward B. found a purchaser at $9,500, and asked A. to allow him the $1,000, and make out the papers to C. But when A. saw that B. was about to realize $1,000 from the transaction, he backed square down, and refused to sell to B. but sold to C. for $9,000. After the papers were drawn, and the money paid over, C. remarked to B—"I consider my offer of $9,500 to you, for this property, as a *bona fide* transaction. I have paid A. $9,000, and consider that $500 of that money is your's—here are $500 that which belongs to you, and will make the full amount I offered." *Query*—Can B. collect the other $500 from A? We understand the matter will be legally investigated. At any rate should the names come before the courts, the public will have this bit of history in advance.

Fuel for Soldiers' Families.

A call is made in this and other papers for a meeting of ladies to provide fuel for soldiers' families, which is said to be made "because nobody else does." This is not really so.

The Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Chicago & Alton, and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies have agreed to haul coal and wood for "The City Mission," mainly for this purpose, and subscriptions are being made to purchase the fuel. Besides, Alderman Brown is making efforts with other railroads to the same effect. The movement on the part of the ladies is a good and a noble one. I bid them God speed. The object of this is to correct the above error, and to say there is suffering among soldiers' families. My daily visits to the hospitals brings me in contact with the most needy cases of families. Recently a soldier's wife pointed, with tears in her eyes, to five children she could only feed, and they had neither shoes, stockings nor underclothing. Her husband had been a prisoner in the South.

Last winter the mission distributed, by the help of the "Camp Douglas Aid Society," over 800 large loads of wood and 100 tons of coal to the most needy of soldiers' wives. We hope to do more this winter. At the same time, too much cannot be done for this worthy class. At the rates they have to pay for fuel, wood is far better than coal for them, as few have grates in their stoves; and some, who take in washing, find coal not the best for their use.

Yours, E. B. TUTTLE.

A New Scandal—A Priest in a Bad Way.

A few days ago, a disgraceful affair occurred in the city, which, disagreeable as is the mention of it, we still consider it our duty to impart to our readers.

The week before, a well dressed gentleman of dignified aspect, entered one of the houses of ill fame on South Wells street, and made the acquaintance of the girls who were boarding there. One of them, with whom he became especially intimate, gave him to understand, that she recognized in him a preacher of the gospel, which his whole appearance indicated. Her friend denied this accusation, but informed her confidentially, at the same time exhibiting visible signs of terror, that he was a captain in the rebel army, and had chosen the disguise of a clergyman in order to secure himself against discovery. With this explanation the girl was completely satisfied. A few days later, the same gentleman returned to the house, and brought back with him a charming young girl, for whom he engaged board as a "lady friend" of his; a proceeding which excited the jealousy of his first *confidante*. She believed herself to have a sort of first claim upon the would-be Captain of the Southern chivalry, and when all her attempts to attract his attention were fruitless, meditated revenge. She was on good terms with a policeman, to whom she confided the circumstances and confession of her faithless lover. He made his observations accordingly, and on a beautiful moonlight night, our hero and his lady love were arrested at the door of the house, just as they were taking a most affectionate leave of each other. The pretended Southern cavalry official was in the utmost apparent consternation. After he had exhausted his stock of persuasion upon the iron firmness of the policeman, he offered him [illegible] in greenbacks to let him and the girl go, but this attack upon the official was repelled with [illegible], and the guilty pair taken to the Armory. Another [illegible] policeman whose [illegible] is the horror of all criminals, thought that he had seen our hero in a pulpit, and it was determined to take him to a prelate of the city, in order, if possible, to identify him. This was accordingly done, and the prelate, who [illegible] in the Roman Catholic Church in this city, recognized in the Southern cavalry officer, a brother in the same apostleship, who had thus deeply disgraced his sacred profession [illegible]. It is unnecessary to say that the [illegible] priest was immediately degraded from [illegible] and to-day contains no other relation to the Church he has disgraced than those of [illegible].

[illegible] Old Man of Fifty and a School Girl.

A Disappointed [illegible]—[illegible] at the Church Door.

Last summer, it will be remembered, the Chicago public "turned to picnics" as it were, spread [illegible] with them. The occasions [illegible] admitted all to the full privileges, and there was no distinction between old and young, rich or poor. Many were the lads and lasses that found secluded shady bowers, in which to breathe their first love—this is expected—looked upon as a natural consequence growing out of the pic nic occasion. We may almost say it was a part of the programme.

But there was an attachment formed at one of the late Catholic picnics which, with its finale, is of so remarkable a character that we give the particulars. In the crowd upon the cars, an old man who is on the shady side of fifty, who has a rag store on West Canal street, was thrown into the company of a beautiful little miss of fourteen summers, [illegible], playful, rosy-cheeked, school girl, who had never tasted the realities of life. The old man, attracted by the free, playful, polite manner of the little miss, paid her fully as much attention as would be expected from a fatherly old man to a pleasant school girl. She accepted his overtures and kind acts while upon the grounds and on their way home, without thinking he meant more than friendly kindness. But the matter did not stop here. The old man had visions of that fair-haired girl ever before his eyes. Whether upon the street or while weighing the rags brought into his store by the ragged urchins and children from the streets, his mind was ever upon the beautiful little girl he had met at the pic-nic. But what was to be done? He an old rag-buyer, and she the budding flower of a wealthy and influential family! How could he dare to ask her hand in marriage—for that was what he had determined upon. In one way and another, without the knowledge of the parents he gained her society, at divers times and places, he lavished presents upon her, and made himself particularly agreeable to her, and strange as it may seem, the two were finally engaged to be married, entirely without the knowledge or consent of her parents.

The day fixed for the ceremony that was to blend together January and May, was Thanksgiving Day, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Of all this the family were entirely ignorant, so shrewdly had the old man laid his plans, and so well had the girl kept her own counsel, even from her parents and brother.

But she had paid less attention to her studies than formerly, and expressed a lively interest in the latest styles, which suggested to the parents that something unusual was occupying her mind. Her brother, who had been her most intimate companion and confidential friend, realized that she was confiding in another, and that he was treated with comparative indifference by his sister, who was as dear to him as his own life, and he determined upon ascertaining the cause. Hence he closely watched her movements from day to day, saw her walk out, and meet the old man, doubtless at an appointed time and place. He carefully watched her throughout her devious course on the streets, until she returned home. But then he failed to gain any satisfactory reply as to the object of her interview with the old rag-man.

In the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day a carriage drove up before the door of the residence of this very young lady's parents, and she stepped out of the door, saying to her mama that "Mr. B—— had called to take her out riding." The carriage drove leisurely round two or three squares, and finally stopped in front of the Catholic Church, on the North Side. The brother, a young man, though unobserved by the representatives of either January or May, was on their track, still intent upon protecting his beloved sister from any snare. By the time the old man of fifty, and the innocent little girl of thirteen, had alighted upon the sidewalk, preparatory to their appearance before the hymenial altar, the whole affair flashed across the young man's mind—he could now understand many acts of his sister, that had before been as an enigma to him. Now he had a realizing sense of the old man's intentions, which were nothing less than that of marrying his sister. A desperate disease demands a desperate remedy—the brother stepped in front of the old deceiver, as he was approaching the church door, and presenting a revolver, told him in language that could not be misunderstood, that if he did not return his sister to her home, at once, he would blow him through—that he would sooner follow his sister to her grave than see her married to him. The old man began to argue the case—the little miss cried from a sense of fear or exposure, or both, and as the old fellow still stealthily pursued his steps towards the door, he was stopped by the young man, who insisted that he could not take another step, except it be at the peril of his life.

The organ was playing in vain, and in vain was the altar lighted up. The trio got into the carriage together, the brother and sister upon the back seat, the disappointed old lover sitting alone. Scarcely a word was spoken on the way from the church to the house. The old man looked morose and sullen; the girl wept bitterly when she realized the fatal error which she was about voluntarily falling into, and the young man apparently enjoyed the satisfaction of having saved his sister from the clutches of one whom he despised. After the party alighted from the carriage, the old man took from his anticipated bride some of the articles of dress which he had presented to her, and made tracks for his rag shop.

ARRIVAL OF THE 12th ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Their Reception at Bryan Hall.

The reception given to the Twelfth Illinois, last evening, was, from first to last, one grand burst of patriotic admiration and enthusiasm. The opportunity of welcoming, talking to, taking by the hands, and looking in the faces of the brave boys whose gallant deeds have made every honest pulse in the State beat with a livelier throb,—of asking them, "How was it about that cutting through at Harper's Ferry?" "How near did you get to Richmond?" of looking upon the old flags, torn and tattered, that had been carried by the brave hands that now held them, through the smoke and peril of a score of hard fought battles—all the surroundings of the occasion, in fact, were calculated to arouse the liveliest emotions in people not accustomed to let their feelings take them by storm. And the emotions were aroused. The mingled sounds of music and shout of welcome which announced to distant parts of the city the arrival of the regiment at the depot was the signal which called thousands into the streets to greet the heroes of the ovation. On their march to the place of entertainment huzzas of applauding welcome hailed them from every door and window, from almost every foot of curb stone.

Arrived at Bryan Hall, the most ample provision had been made for their accomodation. Kind and bright eyes spoke a sweeter welcome to the tired and hungry boys than could be extracted from whole dictionaries of words, and when they were fairly seated at tables which groaned beneath the weight of a rich and ample repast, hundreds of nimble little feet and hands were busy in attending to their wants, and lips melting with persuasion encouraged them to do full justice to the viands which tempted them. And the boys, not permitting themselves to be seduced by any outside distractions from what was to them the great feature of the occasion—the supper,—ate—as it was intended they should—evidently with a keen and hearty sense of enjoyment, not attainable by those whose appetites lack the stimulous of the march and the bivouack.

But we cannot dwell on the details of the occasion. Everything pertaining to the entertainment passed off without the least flaw to mar the general joy that pervaded all hearts and shone from all eyes. Little reunions that were constantly occurring; now between two old friends, anon between some brother and his expectant sister, or again between those whose relations had evidently been more than fraternal, were calculated to trouble little fountains of sympathy in many who, perhaps, had supposed that tender emotions were long since dead within them.

After the supper came speeches; first of John Wentworth, who was compelled to open his voice by an irrepressible call for "Long John," that would not take a denial.

He made a few characteristic remarks and then called for Colonel Davis, who expressed the thanks of the soldiers to the ladies who had entertained them in some eloquent words, and thrilled the crowd with the announcement that the twelfth had with a few exceptions enlisted as a regiment for another three years, and only asked that they might be assisted to organise and leave for the field of service as soon as possible.

Adjutant General Fuller who followed Colonel Davis, said that he had been sent to Chicago to express the thanks of the State to the Twelfth for its gallantry and bravery. They were an honor to the State, and it was fitting that the State should honor them. In his last interview with Col. Davis, before he left for the field of service, he knew as well as he now knew, that the Twelfth would never disgrace the State. He alluded in eloquent terms to some passages in the history of the "Twelfth," and spoke of its once having been in the power of the regiment, as has since been ascertained, when within five miles of Richmond, to capture Jeff. Davis, and his whole Cabinet. In conclusion, he said, "Colonel Davis, I like your style." The exercises closed with cheers for the regiment, the colonel, the ladies, and finally with patriotic songs, in which as many of the audience as could hear their own voices joined with a will.

The following is a roster of the gallant "twelfth" as it arrived in Chicago last evening.

THE ROSTER.

Lieut. Col.—Hasbrouck Davis.
1st Major—Thos. W. Grosvenor.
2d Major—Steven Bronson.
Quartermaster—L. J. J. Nisen.
Surgeon—Dr. McCarthy.
Assistant Surgeon—C. E. Wentworth.
Adjutant—James Daly; all from Chicago.
Commissary—W. [illegible].
Chaplain—A. J. Warner.

The above comprise the field and staff officers of the regiment:

Company A—1st Lieut. Wm. Luff, 2d Lieut. F. Halsted.
Company B—2d Lieut. H. Losberg.
Company C—Capt. W. J. Steele, commanding, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Comb, 2d Lieut. Alexander Mills.
Company D—1st Lieut. Alexander Grosvenor commanding.
Company E—1st Lieut. Vasseur, 2d Lieut. Alex. Stuart.
Company F—Capt. H. L. Rains, commanding, 2d Lieut. J. Drennan, 2d Lieut. Jas. Matlock.
Company G—Capt. J. H. Clybourne, 1st Lieut. Chas. E. Overocker, 2d Lieut. Samuel Mourning.
Company H—1st Lieut. Earl H. Chapman, Acting Quartermaster, 2d Lieut. Isaac Conroe, commanding.
Company I—2d Lieut. A. C. Aldrich, commanding.

RECORDER'S COURT.—For the December Term of the Recorder's Court, the following jurors have been drawn:

Grand Jury—Tarlton Jones, L. K. Sanborn, Henry Farnham, M. B. Clancy, William H. Brown, James Long, D. A. Foot, A. H. Heald, Charles Follansbee, William Sturges, E. S. Wells, Gustavus Tresost, A. H. Pitkins, J. A. Huck, Leander Reed, Eli Bates, O. Kendall, George W. Gage, William Brass, Frank Parmelee, Tertius W. Wadsworth, Benjamin Jennings, William Arbuckle.

Petit Jury—John Bush, E. L. Osborn, D. M. Ward, Jerome Beecher, Joseph Meeker, Edward Kehoe, George W. Flanders, Frank Harrington, E. B. Talcott, J. Linton Waters, Joel Gurley, Joseph H. Tucker, Samuel McKay, C. W. Mayberry, H. D. Colvin, Alexander Stelle, H. E. Caberry, J. H. Dunham, E. J. Chapin, R. W. Phillips, George W. Noble, John Frand, Walter L. Newberry, Luther Stone.

PRESENTATION.—The officers attached to the Second Precinct Police Station assembled there at 7 o'clock Friday evening and presented their Captain—William Turtle—with a gold chain, seal and key, on the occasion of his thirty-fourth birthday. The presentation was made by Sergeant George Miller. The Washington Band was in attendance and serenaded the recipient.

How Mrs. Gunnybags is Employed by a Servant Girl.

MYRTLE MANSION, }
[illegible] AVENUE. }

Editors Chicago Tribune:

"My dear," said Mrs. G. to me the other morning as she turned over for her second nap, "we must have another girl for the kitchen. I have given Molly warning, and she leaves today. She will insist on wearing my stays, and she cannot stay any longer. Stop at the Intelligence Office and send some one up," and Mrs. G. entered upon her second nap with a [illegible] of triumph, [illegible] a clear conscience.

I stopped at the Intelligence Office, as I went down to my grocery, and found it a place, so far as the inmates were concerned, not strictly calculated to impress one with very vivid ideas of intelligence. Fifteen servant girls were seated on a bench against the wall, representing various stages of mental growth from the chimpanzee up to a very diluted mixture of humanity. The woman who owned the menagerie very politely offered to keep sending up the animals until Mrs. G. should be suited, and I went on my way, after depositing a greenback with the proprietress.

At night, Mrs. G. related to me her adventures. The first one who came was from "Posey county, Indiana, marm," as she said. She was stylish, a sort of milky style from which the *creme de la creme* had been skimmed off; she assumed airs and spread herself like the nether extremity of a peacock. Mrs. G. was delighted. So much style, and such a fine fashionable tone! "Charming," said Arabella. "Delightful" said Araminta. "Don't see it" muttered John Joseph. "And may I ask your name"? said the girl, with a courtesy which would have astounded Patti, and resulted in upsetting Arabella's pet Parian Apollo which I have long insisted should be sent to a tailor's. That courtesy overcame Mrs. G., and she actually replied with a profound bending: "Mrs. Gunnybags, and what may yours be?" "Eliza Ann, marm," with another courtesy, followed again by Mrs. G., until as Old Abe says, they came near rubbing their heads together.

"I must have things right smart, howsomever, and a heap on 'em too," said the stylish Eliza Ann. "Do you uses De Land's saleratus, Mokky coffee, Hull's soap, kerosene and sorghum. Golden syrup be right smart molasses, but sorghum beats 'um. I must have Mrs. Kidder's cordial for the children, (here John Joseph again muttered, 'dont see it') hot and cold baths, and a range and hot air in my chamber. Mondays and Tuesdays, I must not be disturbed in the washing and ironing, and Wednesday, when I bakes, I prefers to be alone. Thursdays, I practices, and I allers plays upon a Steinway, which, I thinks, has more breadth of brilliancy for the somefunnies, and I prefers to have the parlor to myself. Fridays, I does my sewing, and I uses a Wilier and Wheelson, and will let the children come into the kitchen if they behaves and doesn't interfere. Saturdays my follower comes to see me, and I has that day to myself, likewise Sunday, which it is the day when I goes to church, and I allers sets with the family and calls in the evening. Them ar is my regulations in all families."

Mrs. G. was deeply affected, but by a strong effort of the will summoned up courage, and informed the stylish Eliza Ann, of Posey county, Indiany, that she woudn't suit. Arabella and Araminta declared it was shameful to lose a servant girl of so much *ton*. She would have been such a delicious contrast to Mrs. Timon's and Mrs. Crœsus' great awkward kitchen girls, but Mrs. G. couldn't stand the regulations, and reluctantly bade the girl good by with another profound courtesy just as Mrs. Gun was passing.

The next one that came was a fresh Teutonic importation, big and burly, with brass ear-rings, a paste breast-pin as large as a dinner plate and redolent of the unctuous kraut, and the spicy but ambiguous sausage from Bologna. Her huge elephantine feet left a mountain of mud at each step, on the roses of the carpet, and Araminta and Arabella affected by the strange odor had recourse to their vinaigrettes.

"And what can you do?" said Mrs. G. "Can you cook?"

"Vos is dat?" said the Teuton.

"Why! Cook the meats and the fish for the table," said Mrs. G.

"Oh! ya, ya, I cooks der fleisch unt der fish shoost like noting at all. I cooks mit der vinegar unt der pretzels unt der sausage for der gasthaus am der Clark strasse—der gasthaus wo ist der lager unt der Rhein-wein. Ach! mein Gott, das ist besser als nicht. ('Bully,' interrupted John Joseph, 'she'll do—take her.') I pose in der pig hotel shoost so long as nichts, mit der—vos you call him—der—der range und der kalt wasser und der hot wasser und der ting vat makes der moosic. I never gibs you any truble and I tinks I pese shoost so good as you. I shall write someding und you shall send der papier to mein man am den Michigan strasse in ter beer hause unt he shall come mit der omnibus in diesen hause and tell you I no lie. Mein Gott in himmel, I bees besser als nicht mit der drej thaler a week. Verstehen sie, Deutsch?"

"What on earth is the creature talking about?" said Mrs. G.

"Why! said John Joseph," who had studied German considerably at Best's by attentively observing the waiters through the bottom of her glasses: "She says she can cook like nothing, with vinegar and sausages and that she has been in a hotel where she's had a range, and hot and cold water, and a piano, and that she's as good as you, and that her man is coming into the house with an omnibus full of lager beer and pretzels, which allow me to say with the solemnity due the subject, is decidedly *au fait*, otherwise bully. Without desiring to interfere with the arrangements of this household, I should take her."

"Well, there is no use of your going any farther," said Mrs. G.: "you wont do, with your horrid lager and pretzels, and Bolognas." The bare mention of the last word made Arabella faint. John Joseph immediately commenced carrying her to her room, as Arabella does not enjoy her faint when others are present. Araminta made several swooning signs, but as there was no one present to take her out she refrained.

The next that came, as John Joseph has since told me, was a regular Tartar. She was oblique in vision, Hibernian in accent, red as to the arms, and trumpet tongued. She rang the bell like a scavenger, stalked into the parlor unbidden, bolted on to the ottoman, in the act displaying a pair of brogans and a pair of ankles which a bullock might have envied.

Mrs. G., although a majestic woman, is weakly, fragile and timid, has a neuralgia which she jealously nurses, and would have stood no more chance in the hands of this she Milesian than a pigeon in the clutches of the bird of freedom. John Joseph went down to Stanton's to look after some courage he had left, and Araminta had gone to take her afternoon sleep, prior to dressing for dinner. Mrs. G. was alone with animal No. 3, from the Intelligent Menagerie.

"Plase, marm, and wo'd yee's like to hire a girl wid a good moral caracter?"

"Yes," said Mrs. G.

"And how much do yee's pay?"

"How much do you want?"

"Shure, I'm now afther asking four dollars a week intirely, since the great rise in the prices of the mooslins and the silks, marm."

Mrs. G. making no objection to the pay, she went on: "And have yee's a good kitchen wid a range convanient, and a washwoman and a cook to do the coarse cooking, and a nurse for the childer?"

Mrs. G. began to be impatient, and said as furiously as she dared: "No, we haven't."

"Och! divil a differince, if yee's have no childer about and could give me my avenings to mesel, and let the ould man make the fires uv a marnin', and give me the kay of the closet, that I might make a shmall collashun for the cousins of me who will come Saturdays, and lend me the loan of the front steps for the Soonday nights, which I has to meatif for the coortin', I might thry yees for a week, bedad, and see if the likes o' you will suit me. Not forgettin' the barooch, which I must have to go to church in, and no nagur on the front seat."

Mrs. G. was actually scared into hiring the Milesian, subject to all the conditions.

She tried us just two days and then discharged us. The first day a trouble arose as to the propriety of her sitting in the drawing room, and in the afternoon there was a skirmish between her and Mrs. G. She was resolutely insisting upon boiling a squash in the tea-kettle, and taking Arabella's "love of a hat" to wear to Jemmy O'Flaherty's wake that night.

The next night, the cousins came. I came home late. There was a sound of revelry. I rushed into the house. Mrs. G. was in a corner of the parlor, deadly pale, and wringing her hands. Both the girls had fainted and gone to bed. I went into the dining room. The table was spread out, and on it all the eatables in the house, all the silver ware, and a bottle of my prime old Bourbon of '25 in the centre. Five men were sitting around, smoking dudheens, filling the room with a villainous smoke, and three women were singing the "Widow Malone." Bridget was at the head of the table in a convivial state, doing the honors to her cousins, who filled up the intervals of the music with their whoops and yells. My appearance on the stage of action at once changed the aspect of affairs and the crowd beat a hasty retreat.

That night, under the counterpane, Mrs. G. and myself determined to discharge the eccentric Bridget. I awoke the next morning big with my resolve. To my great surprise, the breakfast table stood empty and I was summoned to the kitchen by Bridget.

"And now, misther Goonybags, do yees intend to deprive me of my innocent recreashuns and not let my cousins enjoy the hospitalities of the house of an avening," said she, drawing herself up to her full height and brandishing her red arms.

"Yes," said I, with a heart for any fate, "I will have no more of your scandalous doings in my house."

"Thin, I discharge yees," said she, "and leave this house this blissid momint, bad cess to the likes ov yees, who would take the brid and butther from an honist woman's mouth, and from her own blood relashuns, and I shake the dust off my fut at you, and may the Holy Vargin and Tim O'Regan, forninst the North Markit, be the death of yees, ye bluddy abolitioner."

That morning our employer left us.

We are still in need of a servant girl. No Milesian need apply. A good, honest girl, willing to work for what she's worth, and not addicted to pianos, sitting in the parlor, insisting upon Mrs. G's clothing and entertaining our company, one who is willing to concede that Mrs. G. and myself have some little interest in Myrtle Mansion, can find steady employment by applying to my address.

I have got rid of my half-orphans. The female in green silk took back two of them at half-price. Two more have been engaged to travel as the smallest women in the world—twenty-five years of age, two feet and a half in height, fully developed, sing like a syren; grown people quarter of a dollar, children under one dime, twelve years of age; no reserved seats; all mothers can appreciate them; children cry for them; they are the poor man's friend, saving him many doctor's bills, as well as the rich man's solace. Let everybody see them and they will be fully convinced of the truth of the above statement. First exhibition, at Pawpaw, Dec. 1st.

The other one is temporarily stored at the Home of the Friendless, and will be sold off at a great discount from the regular price.

SOLOMON GUNNYBAGS.

The Christian Commission—Rebuke to the Secesh Organ.

The meeting under the auspices of the Christian Commission, at the First Baptist Church on Thanksgiving Day afternoon, was well attended, and very interesting. Mr. B. F. Jacobs introduced Mr. E. A. Brunell, a member of the Christian Commission, just returned from the battle-field of Chickamauga, who entertained the audience for about an hour with a simple and unvarnished recital of incidents tending to illustrate the good that the Christian Commission is accomplishing in the camps of our soldiers. His remarks were exceedingly interesting, and well received by the audience. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Chaplain of the 51st Illinois Infantry, who also related many and incidents of Camp life. He remarked that his experience was very similar to that related by Mr. Brunell. The Christian Commission, he said, had a great advantage over army chaplains. The former administered physical as well as spiritual consolation, paving his way with delicacies and little articles of necessity, for the reception of religious precepts. He spoke of the bravery of our soldiers who, when upon short rations, joked and smiled over their hard crackers in a spirit of heroism that was truly grand.

Capt. D. W. Whittle, of the 72d, 1st Board of Trade regiment, addressed the meeting in a spirited and pungent manner. He warmly defended the Sanitary Commission from the attacks of the organ of Jeff. Davis. Reports of what the Sanitary Commission were doing, through the Northwestern Fair and other avenues of benevolence, had reached the ears of the soldiers, and sent a thrill of joy through every heart from one extreme of a camp to the other, and through every Federal camp. He branded the insinuations of the enemies of the Government that supplies sent through the Sanitary Commission were systematically diverted from their course, as wholly false and malicious. These calumniators of the soldiers' friends will by and by be called to a terrible account for their hostility—the soldiers will be homeward bound ere long. Does the editor of the Chicago Times either fight for or pray for us? No. The speaker was certain that such base attempts to decry the efforts of the Sanitary Commission would recoil upon the heads of their instigators and return to plague their inventors. He alluded to the growing sin of intemperance in the army, and bitterly denounced the liquor shops that are permitted to operate in full blast in the camps. As matters now are, officers make requisitions for liquor "for medicinal purposes," and get all that they want. The regulation concerning drunkenness among the officers was a dead letter.

Four companies of the 72d were recruited in this city under the auspices of the Christian Churches. Recruits were wanted, the speaker was at home for the purpose of obtaining them, and he hoped that Christian patriots would lend their assistance in the matter.

He paid a tribute of respect to the efforts of the Freedman's Aid Association, and said that since the army had inaugurated a practical abolition of slavery, there was much work for that Association.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs announced that a collection would be taken for the purpose of sending supplies to our suffering boys in the Libby at Richmond. A gentleman in the audience had pledged himself to give $1,000, if the audience would raise a similar sum. Mr. A. D. Titsworth remarked that he hoped the benevolent gentleman would give them one day in which to make up the amount. Mr. Jacobs bent an inquiring look upon Mr. John V. Farwell, and immediately announced that the request would be complied with.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following shows the range of the thermometer for the week ending Nov. 28, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, druggist, No. 80 West Randolph street, corner of Canal:

1863.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Nov. 22	33	44	36
Monday, " 23	27	41	29
Tuesday, " 24	42	42	32
Wednesday " 25	26	27	34
Thursday, " 26	36	50	41
Friday, " 27	36	49	43
Saturday, " 28	35	29	24

LOCAL MATTERS.

UNION LEAGUE.—One of our ablest and most distinguished orators is to deliver a speech at Warner's Hall on Monday evening (30th Nov., inst). Other speakers may be expected to address the meeting. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

HEAVY PORK TRANSACTIONS.—The total receipts of live hogs here for the past forty-eight hours, are 33,764 head. We notice that one of our receivers of live stock here, had, yesterday, consigned to them, and for sale, at Cottage Grove, and Sherman's yards, thirty-seven cars live hogs—about 1,900 live porkers. This is one day's receipt by Messrs. Sherman, Hall & Pope, commission merchants, 97 South Water street. In this lot were four car loads averaging 340 lbs each hog. They were yesterday offered (and declined) for one hundred premium Iowa hogs, $6.25 per 100 lbs. Messrs. S., H. & P. sell some hogs.

MUSICAL UNION.—A full attendance of the members of the Union is requested on Monday evening. The roll will be called promptly at 7½ o'clock.

J. H. Snoss, Sec.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

no20-r657-3m

☞ If you have any magazines, music, newspapers or old books that you wish to have bound in any style, in a neat, cheap and substantial manner, take them to Cox & Donohue, Nos. 51 and 53 La Salle street, and you will be accomodated.

Chicago and Kansas—To Business Men.

The trade between Chicago and Leavenworth has already become very expensive. Kansas merchants make large expenditures in this city for lumber, dry goods and groceries. The trade of that flourishing State is well worth securing, and the attention of our business men cannot be turned in a direction which promises more profitable results. Injudicious advertising has never failed to pay, and it is the first effort our merchants should make in Kansas.

We can conscientiously commend THE LEAVENWORTH CONSERVATIVE as the best advertising medium in that State. THE CONSERVATIVE is the leading paper in Kansas, having a circulation of more than seven thousand copies. An advertisement in that paper will be seen by the business men of Kansas, and will reach the people at their homes.

For terms address D. W. Wilder & Co., publishers, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.

Drs. Robert and James Hunter, physicians for the treatment of all affections, of the Heart, Throat and Lungs. Office in Chicago, 88 Washington street; in New York, 832 Broadway. Office hours, from 10, a. m., to 5, p. m., daily.

Doctors R. and J. Hunter desire to state that their practice is exclusively confined to the treatment of diseases of the Throat and Chest, including Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c., &c. Their method of administering medicines is by medicated inhalations, by which means the remedy is applied directly to the seat of disease. With this is combined such other local and constitutional remedies as experience has proved efficacious. This method of combating this disease has proved, both in Europe and America, to be not only superior to all other, but is the only treatment sufficiently potent to arrest the progress and promote the cure of Consumption and Asthma. Dr. James Hunter, in charge of the Chicago office, may be consulted personally from 10 o'clock, a. m., to 5, p. m., daily. Persons unable to visit the city for advice can consult by letter. Address P. O. box 5,976, Chicago. Office 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.

nov29-B665-1t

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

The following account of the extirpation of a diseased eye, on account of a large abscess in the orbit, by Dr. Underwood, of this city, will be read with interest:

George Farrelly, of Kaneville, Illinois, has been blind in his left eye for a number of years, and a short time since, was suddenly attacked with a destructive inflammation, which rapidly spread, affecting all the structures within the orbit, and forming a large abscess behind the eye-ball, forcing the organ from its socket, and producing dreadful deformity. It allowed to continue, it would have destroyed the orbital bones, and thus involved the membranes of the brain—to avert which, excession of the eye was required. The patient being brought fully under the influence of chloroform, Dr. Underwood commenced the dissection by disuniting the lids externally, by an incision carried outwards towards the temple, so as to completely expose the anterior opening of the orbit, as the eyeball was greatly enlarged and the surrounding tissues enormously swollen. A curved needle, armed with waxed thread was thrust clear through the eye-ball, from side to side, so that the operator could move the diseased mass in any direction during the dissection. The lids now being held widely apart by the assistant, a double-edged knife was plunged directly backwards into the orbit, and the eye and its tissues separated from the lower lid and inferior part of the orbit; next, pulling the eye downwards and inwards, the incision was carefully carried along the upper edge of the orbit in immediate proximity to the brain, and the eye and its muscles and nerves were divided down to the very bottom of the orbit. Dragging the eye forward, the dissection was completed by cutting the optic nerve, muscles and blood vessels deep in the orbit, with strong curved scissors. Much skill and judgment is required to execute such an operation, as the roof of the orbit is naturally as thin as paper at some points, and an instrument used incautiously may easily penetrate the brain, and kill the patient. The bleeding during and after the operation was profuse, but was checked without much difficulty. Dr. U. has preserved the eye entire, and also has an ambrotype of the patient before the operation, which shows the frightful appearance of the organ.

DR. I. WINSLOW AYER.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application.

Rev. E. W. Hagar, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. Wm. Ginther, member of the Legislature; G. W. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; George N. Simmons, Esq., of the Michigan Southern R. R.; E. N. Tucker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of this city; Capt. Wm. Nason, Capt. Wm. Sherman, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, John G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice.

nov29-r642-3tSun&Mon.

DR. BIGELOW.—We have often referred in complimentary terms to Dr. Bigelow, speaking of him as a gentleman in any way worthy the confidence of those who need the services of a specialist. To those who are afflicted with venereal disease in any of its forms, or who have long suffered from chronic derangements, we would say, "Go to Dr. Bigelow; you will find him a gentleman well qualified, both by education and experience, to give you the aid you so much wish for." Dr. Bigelow is now permanently located at No. 179 South Clark street, on the corner of Monroe. His rooms are open for consultation day and evening, and those who visit him may rely that all the appliances of the medical art will be brought in to their relief.—*Tribune.*

no29-r661-1t

Popular Hotels

All use and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts as the best.

nov29 M. W. & F.

☞ Some of the best, if not the very best English, French and American Coats, Pants and Vests to be found in the city, have just arrived at McCurdy & Co.'s, 58 Randolph street.

In the article of Overcoats, of all sorts and sizes, Scotch Cas. Sacks and Frocks, single and double-breasted English waistcoats, fancy Scotch and Basket Cas. Pants and Vests, and every variety of goods of native manufacture, will be found at this store, of the best qualities and at the most reasonable prices.

McCurdy & Co.'s goods, as any one who will examine them can see, are made of the best material and workmanship, and of the newest and most fashionable cut.

We advise all who [illegible] to become purchasers, [illegible] early call "and get a [illegible]."

nov29-r631-1t

☞ An entire new stock of Gas Fixtures of the latest patterns, Portables, Drop Lights, Shades, &c., Gas and Steam fitting, Jobbing promptly attended to, Wrought Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's materials for sale.

PETERSON & PATTERSON,
88 Washington street.

no24-r457-6t

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

no28-r216-1m Sold by Druggists generally.

THE NEW ERA IN DENTAL SURGERY.—A triumphant success has been achieved with the Nitrous Oxyd Gas as an anaesthetic for the painless extraction of teeth by Dr. G. C. Munson at the dental rooms of Dr. T. B. Abell, 144 Lake street. All subjected to its influence are alike unanimous in commendation of its advantages.

nov29-r670-1t

LADIES' FINE FURS.—Brewster, under the Sherman House, has a most complete and varied assortment of capes, half capes, collars, Eugenias, &c., &c., in mink, royal, ermine, fitch, French sable, and the lower grade of furs for ladies' wear—all of which are manufactured in the best possible taste. We advise our lady friends to examine Brewster's superior stock.

no28-r333-6t

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamp) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

oc29-p51-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

The unsettled state of the gold market, and therefore the uncertainty of prices, have made operators more cautious. Hence the demands for money have not been so pressing, and currency relatively is not so scarce. As yet, however, bankers husband their resources, for there is no surplus.

New York Exchange is closer. The buying price is still par@¼ discount, but the selling range is nearly uniform at ¼. Few sell at 1-10 to customers, and one or two of the heavier houses may have conceded par on round lots, but they were the exceptions. The more usual buying price was ½ discount.

The prices of Gold in Wall street were as follows: At 9:30 A. M., 144¼; 10:30, 144¾; 12 M., 143; 12:30 P. M., 143¼; 2:30, 144¼. The lines worked badly in the afternoon, and we therefore refer to our late dispatches for the closing rates. The range here was 143@144—the lower figure towards the close, when operators had gained more confidence in the steadiness of the market. Not much offering.

Silver, 136@144. Legal tender notes not so scarce. Buying, 146¼; selling, ¼ premium.

FAILURES.—Our business public will regret to learn the assignment of James F. Dunn & Co., Bankers, of Galesburg, Ill. We are assured by well informed parties here that the senior partner, owing to failing health, has probably taken this method to wind up an extensive business of long standing. It is believed that the assets of the firm will be amply sufficient to pay all claims against the firm in full. We have no personal knowledge as to the facts, but are assured by those who ought to know that no loss will be inflicted upon the creditors of the house.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the week ending Nov. 21st, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$15,[illegible] 42	$[illegible]
Freight	29,195 37	16,[illegible]
Sundries	1,474 84	1,136 80
Total	$46,[illegible]	$25,[illegible] 14
Increase, 1863		$20,[illegible]

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON.—The Boston Advertiser of the 26th says:

Money continues in fair request, with a supply fully adequate for all purposes of general trade or speculation. The banks are freely answering the call from the commercial community, and the outside negotiations for good business paper are quite limited; 6 per cent. is the current rate, with occasional exceptions, as circumstances may require, the tendency rather favoring greater ease.

New York Stock and Money Market—Nov. 28.

Stocks better.

A. & T. H.	57	Erie pref.	101½
C. & A.	[illegible]	Mich. So.	83¼
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	Mich. Cen.	121½
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	134
C. & Pitts.	[illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]
G. & C.	105	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
Ill. C. scrip	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Erie	106½	Mo. 6's	67

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firm, with transactions to a moderate extent.

7.30's 106¼

MONEY—A shade easier, and demand less active. Rates unchanged.

Sterling exchange closes firm and nominal at 159@160.

Gold unsettled and firmer—opening at 143¾, advancing to 147¾, and closing quiet at 146¾.

Total exports of specie to-day, $7,115,000.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the last forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Canal	....	4000	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
Air Line R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, no.	Dr'sd Hogs, no.	Beef Cattle, no.	Hides, lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
I C R R	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
Port Sarnia	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburg	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
Goderich	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....

The general markets to-day opened dull and heavy, and prices had a downward tendency: but at the close, owing to more favorable news from the East, there was a decidedly firmer feeling in almost every article of Grain.

The Provision market ruled quiet, but there is no material change to note in prices. There was scarcely any inquiry for Mess Pork, and the market was dull—the only sale effected being a lot of 500 brls heavy city-packed at $17.00. There was some inquiry to-day for Prime Mess Pork, and we note a sale of 870 brls to-day at $15.00. At this figure there are free sellers at the close. Lard was in better inquiry to-day, and although we have no actual improvement to note in prices, there was a firmer tone prevailing. To-day we note sales of 1,000 trcs at 11½c for prime city steam-rendered Leaf 11¼@11.25 for prime country Leaf, and 10¾c for No. 1 Lard. The sales at 11¼c comprised one lot of 1,000 trcs and another of 250 trcs. At the close holders were firm at that figure. There was very little done in Meats. A lot of 100 trcs city pickled Hams changed hands at 8¼c, but the demand at this figure is light. Bulk Shoulders are in good request at 5½@5¾c, but holders are asking 5¾c. To-day we report a sale of 5,000 pcs for delivery in 20 days at 5¼c loose.

Flour was dull and neglected—buyers and sellers being too far apart to admit of transactions. The sales to-day were of a trifling nature, at $7.12½ for White Winter; $4.62½@5.25 for Winter Supers; $5.25@5.50 for Spring Extras; $4.40 for good Spring Supers; and $5.00@5.50 for Rye Flour.

The Wheat market opened dull and easier; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, it rallied, and closed firm at yesterday's prices. Only about 50,000 bu changed hands, at $1.12½ for No. 2 Red Winter; $1.08@1.09 for No. 1 Spring; $1.05@1.06 for No. 2 Spring; and 98c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at $1.09 for No. 1 and $1.05 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was dull, and prices again fell 2@3c per bu, with trifling sales of No. 1 at 90@92c and No. 2 at 88@90c.

Oats were dull and lower at the opening, but after the New York dispatches were read, the market closed firm. Only about 90,000 bu changed hands, at 64¼@65½c for No. 1 and 63c for No. 2—the market closing firm at 65c for No. 1.

Rye declined 1½@2c per bu—opening with sales at $1.01@1.02, and closing at $1.00 for No. 1. Barley declined 2c per bu, with light sales of No. 2 in store at $1.16.

Highwines were ½c higher, but less active—only 270 brls being reported at 63½c.

There is a firmer feeling among the holders of Carbon Oil, in consequence of an advance in the East. To-day we note sales of 300 brls in round lots by wholesale dealers to jobbers at 63@65c. Owing to the irregularity in the quotations given by jobbers for small lots to the retail trade, we have been compelled to drop them entirely for the present. The sales reported to-day and during the past three or four days are ACTUAL sales made by the wholesale dealers to the jobbing trade. The latter state that the Oils thus sold are "water white," and are not worth as much as some others; while the sellers of these oils claim them to be as good as the best brands and inform us that they sell almost entirely to city jobbers, who of course sell them to the retail trade. Our readers will therefore see the ridiculousness of our quoting Oils to the retail trade at 55c, when the jobbers make purchases at 63@65c. Linseed Oil has advanced—and we note sales to-day of 25 brls in one lot at $1.40 for Raw.

The receipts of Hogs during the present week, as posted daily on 'Change, were as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	33,764	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add dressed	[illegible]	
Total live and dressed	[illegible]	
Total last week	[illegible]	
Increase on the week	[illegible]	
Receipts of live and dressed, corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	
Total receipts from Oct. 1 till Nov. 28, 1863		[illegible]
Total receipts during same period, 1862		[illegible]
Increase over last season		[illegible]

In Hogs the receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about 22,000, and the entered sales to 27,120, at prices ranging from $3.75@5.00. The bulk of sales have been made at $4.50@5.00 per 100 lbs. The market has been considerably more active than on yesterday, and firmer, with no advance on previous quotations. In Beef Cattle the daily receipts amount to about 1,600 head, and the entered sales to 1,825, at prices ranging from $2.25@4.25. The market has been active and firm at previous quotations.

Receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 26th.]

The receipts during the week and season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, up to this date, were as follows:

By Railway	27,[illegible]
By River	[illegible]
From Kentucky	[illegible]
Driven in	[illegible]
Slaughtered at Plainville	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]
Total to date	[illegible]
Same time last season	[illegible]
" in 1861	[illegible]
" in 1860	[illegible]
" in 1859	[illegible]
" in 1858	[illegible]
" in 1857	[illegible]
" in 1856	[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 26th.]

There has been some commotion in the market, owing to the rising premium on gold, and the increased demand for its export. Prices of all cotton fabrics have again advanced, and a feverishness of feeling exists, which with a limited supply of goods points to still higher prices. A revival of demand for printed goods is observable—much of it for speculation, but jobbers have been large buyers. Sheetings and shirtings are in light stock. Prices are very firm. Denims are in rather better supply, but are strongly held. Printing cloths are looking up. The demand for immediate consumption is but slight, but in the general expectation of a much higher cost of production, and few goods, both jobbers and speculators are buying considerably. In woolens there is a moderate activity. Delaines sell well, but stocks are very low. Heavy goods for winter clothing—beavers, doeskins, cloakings, etc., are in request at fully maintained prices. Fancy cassimeres have been sold so freely as to leave no stock. Desirable styles are very scarce. All new goods are taken up on arrival. Novelties are eagerly taken. In foreign goods there is no longer a heavy business. The rates of foreign exchange are so excessive as to enhance prices very considerably. Desirable goods coming forward are much wanted, but the rise in gold is checking at last the disposition to import. British goods of standard styles are well held for another season. French merinoes are in moderate request at full prices, and delaines sell readily. Silks, especially blacks, are very firm, with a steady inquiry. Bonnet ribbons are active for good styles. Linen goods are very active, at a considerable advance. Auction sales are drawing to a close. The offerings are very light; and mostly undesirable goods. The importations are now very moderate, but are not stored, going immediately on the market. The prospects for the spring trade are rather cloudy—in view of the rising markets of gold and raw material. The demand would be active and very large, if prices do not rise, but whether the demand will keep pace with the rise in prices is uncertain.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that that this weekly information, specially reported to the Independent—and to no other newspaper in the city—is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

CANTON FLANNELS.		
Kennebec		[illegible]
Naumkeag		[illegible]
Amoskeag, B.		[illegible]
Newmarket		[illegible]
Bates		[illegible]
Nashua		[illegible]
Chicopee, L.		[illegible]
Salem		[illegible]
PRINTS.		
Pacific		[illegible]
Sprague's		[illegible]
Dunnell's		[illegible]
Manchester		[illegible]
Richmond		[illegible]
American		[illegible]
Amoskeag		[illegible]
Lowell		[illegible]
Dutchess, B.		[illegible]
Fancy brands		[illegible]
GINGHAMS.		
Canton		[illegible]
Lancaster		[illegible]
Glasgow		[illegible]
Manchester		[illegible]
BROWN SHEETINGS.		
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tremont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabot, A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laconia, B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawmut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agawam, F.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilboa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ozark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thames River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perkins, D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Dominion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepperell, E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Orchard, C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boat Mills, F.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dwight, I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bates, D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth, P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLEACHED GOODS.		
New York Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hillsemp'r'Id	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartletts	[illegible]	[illegible]

James Mills	[illegible]
Williamsville	[illegible]
Dwight	[illegible]
Bay Mills	[illegible]
Warragan	[illegible]
Waltham, X.	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]
Androscoggin	[illegible]
Red Bank	[illegible]
Hamilton, Q.	[illegible]
Portsmouth, P.	[illegible]
DENIMS.	
Amoskeag	[illegible]
York	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]
Oxford	[illegible]
Otis	[illegible]
Jewett City	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]
Falls	[illegible]
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.	
Amoskeag	[illegible]
York	[illegible]
Jewett City	[illegible]
Whittenton	[illegible]
Uncasville	[illegible]
Falls	[illegible]
TICKS.	
Amoskeag, A.C.A.	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]
York, 30 inch	[illegible]
York, 32 inch	[illegible]
Hamilton, Regular	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]
Pemberton, XL	[illegible]
" AA	[illegible]
Falls	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS.	
Amoskeag	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]
Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Androscoggin	[illegible]
Pepperell	[illegible]
BROWN DRILLS.	
Amoskeag	[illegible]
Salmon Falls	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]
DELAINES.	
Manchester, Dark	[illegible]
Pacific, Dark	[illegible]
Hamilton, Dark	[illegible]
CARPETS.	
Lowell, 3 Ply	$1.50
" Super	1.35
" Medium	1.25
Hartford, Ex. 3 Ply	1.55
" Imp. 3 Ply	1.50
" Super	1.35
" Medium	1.15
Crossley's Pat. Tapestry Brussels	[illegible]
New Eng'd Pat.	[illegible]
Empire Mills	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]
Ingrain	[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Nov. 25.

With light receipts, and but little prospect of a rise in the Allegheny river, the market for Crude was decidedly firmer to-day, and while the transactions were only moderate, there is as yet no perceptible change in prices. Quotations may be fairly given at 18c in bulk and 18½c in bbls—bbls included—and 1,200 bbls were reported at these figures. It is but proper to remark that some holders are trying to establish an advance, and we heard of 19c being offered for bulk oil and refused. Refined in bond has been quite active, some 2,000 bbls, in different lots, having been reported, but the terms were not made public. We understand, however, that a slight advance was paid over our last quotations.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—Nov. 25.

Hogs—The market was well supplied during the week, and the amount that changed hands, was liberal. Prices were governed altogether by the size of the hogs, ranging from $4.50@5.00 ⅌ cwt. The latter figure for heavy weights. The shipments east were large. Messrs. Holmes & Glass shipped over 7,000 head. Cattle—Were plenty. The lowest rates were 2c; the highest 4½@5c ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 28, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the past week compare as follows with the previous weeks since June 27th:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending November 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending November 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending October 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending September 5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending August 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
	⅌ 100 lbs.	
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Cars of 219 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Cars of 219 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	100	[illegible] cts
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 294 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible] cts
do do cars of 219 feet	[illegible]	[illegible] cts

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs. less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

HOGS.—The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 108,000. This is 12,000 more than last week, and 50,711 more than the corresponding week of last year, and also 77,614 more than the receipts of the heaviest week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards during the week compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday and Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	108,[illegible]

The rateable value of Hogs ⅌ 100 lbs at the close of the weekly market this evening, we quote as follows:

Prime to extra qualities	$4.80@5.00
Medium	4.25@4.50
Common	3.75@4.00

During the week we note a decline from the quotations of the preceding week of 30@40c. ⅌ 100 lbs. on prime and extra hogs, and of 50@75c. on common and light hogs.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY, November 28th.—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards during the day amount to about 22,000, and the entered sales to 27,120, the prices of which have ranged from $3.75@5.00, and the bulk of sales have been made at $4.50@5.00. The business of another week has drawn to a close, and during its progress a considerably larger number of hogs have been received in this city and sold than were ever received or sold during any previous week in Chicago before. Although the receipts have been so unprecedentedly large, there has been no difficulty in obtaining customers, and at prices, too, higher than have been given—with the exception of the preceding week—during the present season. Our last market closed with considerable firmness and activity, at an advance during the week of 25@50c. per 100 lbs. On Monday and Tuesday of the present week the demand appeared quite as active, and the healthy tone of the market was fully as prominent as on the previous Saturday. During the following day, however, there was a marked decline both in the demand and firmness of the market. Shippers found the usual difficulty in transmitting stock to its destination rather increased than otherwise; the decline in gold; more than ordinary difficulty in obtaining currency, with the provision market generally dull and inactive, all combined to lessen the demand for hogs, but more especially to reduce the high prices which had been given during the preceding eight or ten days. The entered sales for Wednesday, however, amounted to 17,800 hogs, with a decline from the previous day of 15@25c. ⅌ 100 lbs. During Thursday and Friday the sales amounted to 27,400, but at a further decline of from 25@50c. on prime to common hogs. Without any exception, the large buyers—both packers and shippers—felt that the market was too high either for safe or profitable business; and from the rapidity with which prices advanced during last week, it was plainly evident that such rates could not be maintained, and hence dealers and owners conceded the reduction with a far better grace than, under other circumstances, might have been expected. To-day there has been considerable activity in the market, as is plainly seen by the large number of hogs sold. We have perceived no advance upon the quotations of yesterday, but the market is more firm and buoyant. As the result of the transactions of the week, compared with the closing prices given on Saturday evening last, we note a decline on prime and extra hogs of 30@40c. ⅌ 100 lbs., and on medium and common hogs of 50@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs. At the quotations given above the market closed this evening with considerable firmness and activity.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

W. M. Tilden bought at the Fort Wayne Yards [illegible] av. [illegible] at $4.[illegible]; [illegible]. [illegible] Reed & Sherwin bought [illegible]; Conkey & Hall bought [illegible]; J. Hughes bought [illegible]. [illegible]

A. E. Kent & Co. bought at the Fort Wayne Yards [illegible]; Sanborn & Singer bought [illegible]; Flint & Thompson bought [illegible]; Holden & Perkins bought [illegible]; Nash bought [illegible]; Flanigan bought [illegible].

W. M. Webb bought at the Southern Yards [illegible]; F. Organ [illegible]; Nash bought [illegible].

Gridley & Co. sold at the Southern Yards [illegible]; Frye & Co. sold [illegible].

Hancock bought at Sherman's Yards [illegible]; [illegible] & Co. bought [illegible].

M. Tabor bought at Sherman's Yards [illegible].

Germain & Co. bought at Cottage Grove Yards [illegible]; Hancock bought [illegible]; Richard & Woolcott bought [illegible]; Budd & Nichols [illegible]; Frye & Co., [illegible].

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 4,[illegible] head. This is [illegible] more than last week, and 4,[illegible] head more than the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday and Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	4,[illegible]

The rateable value of Beef Cattle at the close of the weekly market this evening, we quote as follows:

Prime to extra	$4.[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]

For good medium and prime qualities there has been, throughout the week, an active demand; on common grades the market is less firm, and the demand very limited.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.—The receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about 1,600 head, and the entered sales to 1,825, at prices ranging from $2.25 to $4.25 ⅌ 100 lbs. For packing grades of Cattle the demand has been more than usually active, probably arising from the fact that the present supply is less than the demand. Among shippers there does not appear to be the active competition which existed a few weeks since, but this is more than made up by the increased demand among packers. We also find that in common grades there is a fair inquiry, chiefly on Government account. The transactions of the week show a steady demand, with little or no fluctuations in prices, unless for very inferior qualities, and the market has closed this evening with the usual firmness and activity.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Campbell sold A. E. Kent & Co. 62, av. [illegible] lbs at $4.[illegible].

Buchanan sold Hopp 52, av. 1,152 at $3.90.
Rhodes & Newman sold Bone 18, av. 1,[illegible], at $3.[illegible].
Frye & Co. sold Mallory 18, av. 1,120, at $3.10.
Hankins sold Hancock 20, av. [illegible], at $3.[illegible].
Dowen sold Craig 18, av. 971, at $3.00; 34, av. 951, at $3.[illegible].
Morris & Co. sold Hancock 20, av. 1,[illegible], at $4.25.
Acams sold Downing 15, av. [illegible], at $2.[illegible].
Adams sold Turner & Co. 25, av. 1,[illegible], at $3.50.
Adams sold McCraig 15, av. [illegible], at $3.[illegible].
Bexley sold Seymour 40, av. 1,[illegible], at $3.[illegible].

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

FREIGHTS—There is nothing doing in lake freights. Nearly all the sail vessels are laid up for the winter; and although two or three propellers will yet go below, the agents refuse to engage freight at present.

FLOUR—Received, 7,320 brls; shipped, 5,892 brls. Market inactive—buyers and sellers being too far apart. Sales were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—50 brls good at $7.12½. WINTER SUPER—30 brls at $5.25; 100 brls at $4.62½. SPRING EXTRAS—50 brls "Vermillion" at $5.50; [illegible] brls good extras at $5.25. SPRING SUPER—100 brls "Yuckahoe" at $4.40. RYE FLOUR—20 brls at $5.00; 100 brls do at $5.50.

WHEAT—Received, 36,322 bu; shipped, 45,650 bu. Market opened dull and lower, but closed firmer after the receipt of the New York news. Sales were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—400 bu No 1 Spring at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.09½; 3,400 bu do at $1.08¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.09; 7,500 bu No 2 Spring at $1.05; 3,500 bu do at $1.05½; 1,500 bu do at $1.04½; 10,000 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at $1.05; 400 bu Rejected Spring at 98c. WINTER WHEAT—450 bu No 2 Red (in F. B. & Co.'s) at $1.12½.

CORN—Received, 29,220 bu; shipped, 19,225 bu. Market declined 2@3c ⅌ bushel. Sales to-day were: 200 bu No 1 Corn in store at 92c; 1,500 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 7,000 bu No 1 Corn in store at 90c; 1,400 bu do at 88c.

OATS—Received, 42,665 bu. Market opened unsettled and easier, but under the influence of the New York dispatches, it closed firm, without any material change in prices. Sales to-day were: 12,000 bu No 1 Oats in store at 64½c; 12,000 bu do at 64¾c; 55,000 bu do at 65c; 3,000 bu do at 65½c; 3,000 bu No 2 Oats in store at 63½c; 1,000 bu do at 63c.

RYE—Received, 2,734 bu. Market 1½@2c lower. Sales to-day were: 2,000 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.02; 4,000 bu do at $1.01; 6,000 bu do at $1.00.

BARLEY—Received, 4,666 bu. Market dull and 2c lower. Sales to-day were: 4,600 bu No 2 Barley in store at $1.16.

By Sample—133 sks afloat at $1.13; 60 sks on track at $1.15; 125 sks on track at $1.04.

ALCOHOL—Market advanced 1c per gallon, closing at $1.08@1.20.

BEANS—More active. Sales to-day were: 22 bags good at $2.00, on track; 181 bushels medium at $2.37; 24 bags prime at $2.60.

BUTTER—Market very quiet and rather heavy. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks	21@23c
Roll Butter	18@21c
Shipping Butter	15@21c

BROOM CORN—Receipts heavy; market quiet; We quote:

Prime	$170.00@180.00
Fair to good do	140.00@160.00

COOPERAGE—500 Lard Tierces, at $1.30, del; 200 Pork Barrels, at $1.20, del.

CHEESE—Market firm and in fair demand. We quote:

Hamburg	@13
Western Reserve	14@14½
Illinois and Wisconsin	@13

COFFEE—Demand active and market very firm, with an upward tendency, chiefly owing to limited receipts and very light stocks. The reported stock on hand in Baltimore, Nov. 21st, is 200 bags, and in New York, Nov. 24, 31,752 bags. We quote:

Santos	37	@38 c
Java	41	@42 c
Rio, common to fair	31	@33 c
Rio, good to prime	34	@35 c
Rio, choice	35	@36 c

EGGS—Are in active demand, and receipts still small and insignificant. Market firm at 19@20c per dozen.

FISH—LAKE FISH are in limited demand, and market firm at previous quotations. MACKEREL in fair demand and good supply. Prices easy at present sales. CODFISH are still in short supply and good demand. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	$5.12½@5.37½
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, "	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, "	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ⅌ half brl	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " "	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
No. 1 " new kegs	[illegible]
No. 2 " "	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Cod fish, Grand "	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Scaled	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, new	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, old	[illegible]

FRUITS—The demand for Green Apples is scarcely so active, and the market is not so firm, with a decline from previous quotations of 25c per brl. GRAPES dull and inactive. Market firm at present quotations. LEMONS in very limited demand, and market easy at present quotations. CHESTNUTS in small receipt and limited demand. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl	$ [illegible] @3.50
" New York	[illegible]
Grapes, Isabella	[illegible]
Grapes, Catawba	[illegible]
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Lemons, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Quinces, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ bu	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are in active demand, for which the present supply is limited. Market firm at present quotations. PEACHES—Unpared are in limited supply. Unpared very scarce, and demand good. RAISINS—Market active and firm. CURRANTS in limited demand. DOMESTIC FRUITS are generally in very limited supply, Blackberries being almost nominally, there being hardly any in the market. We quote:

Dried Apples, prime	[illegible]
" medium	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches	[illegible]
Pared do	[illegible]
Raisins—Layers ⅌ box	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb, old	[illegible]
Almonds, ⅌ lb, soft	[illegible]
" hard	[illegible]
Dried Raspberries	[illegible]
" Blackberries	[illegible]
" Cherries	[illegible]

Sales to-day 200 bags Indiana Dried Apples at 7½c; 115 bags Ohio do at 8c; 50 bags Unpared Peaches at 15c; 150 lbs Pared do at 25c; 20 lbs Blackberries at 20c.

FURS—Receipts light and in fair demand, especially Minks. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

Bears, (black, large and full seasoned)	$10.00@12.00
Bears, brown	[illegible]
Bears, cubs ½ to ⅓ value	
Beaver, (black and dark)	[illegible]
Beaver, (pale and silvery)	[illegible]
Badger, (large and fine)	[illegible]
Deer Skins, (red and blue)	[illegible]
Deer Skins, (grey)	[illegible]
Fishers, (dark, large, and silky)	[illegible]
Fishers, (pale or brown)	[illegible]
Foxes, cross the less red the better	[illegible]
Foxes, red, southern and western	[illegible]
Foxes, grey	[illegible]
House Cats, black and grey	[illegible]
Lynx, large and fine	[illegible]
Muskrats, fall and winter	[illegible]
Marten, dark without red	[illegible]
Marten, common and pale	[illegible]
Minks, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin	[illegible]
Minks, Illinois and Iowa	[illegible]
Otter, black, large and fine	[illegible]
Otter, Brown	[illegible]
Opossum, Northern, dry and clean	[illegible]
Opossum, Southern	[illegible]
Raccoon, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.	[illegible]
Skunk, black	[illegible]
Skunk, striped	[illegible]
Wild Cats	[illegible]
Wolf Skins, large, white and fine	[illegible]
Wolf Skins, prairie	[illegible]

GAME—20 doz trapped Prairie Chickens, at $3.00; 12 doz Quails, at $1.50; 6 doz do, at $1.25. We quote:

Prairie Chickens	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅌ doz
Ducks, small, mixed	1.00	[illegible]	⅌ doz
Mallards		[illegible]	⅌ doz
Quail	1.00	[illegible]	⅌ doz
Pigeons		[illegible]	⅌ doz
Venison	7	[illegible]	⅌ lb
Rabbits	1.25	[illegible]	⅌ doz
Geese		[illegible]	⅌ doz

GREASE—20 tcs Yellow Grease at 8¼c; 40 tcs do at 8c; 12 tcs Brown at 8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,891. Market declined 10@15c ⅌ lb. Sales to-day were:

30 Hogs, all over 200 lbs, at $5.00.
12 Hogs, all over 200 lbs, at $5.00.
13 Hogs, averaging 200 lbs, at $5.25.
54 Hogs, averaging 175 lbs, at $5.25.
150 Hogs, at $5.50 and $6.00, dividing on 200 lbs.
60 Hogs, at $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.
25 Hogs, at $4.00 and $5.00, dividing on 100 lbs.
84 Hogs, at $5.50, $4.50 and $5.00, dividing on 150 and 100 lbs.
100 Hogs, at $5.00, $5.50 and $5.50, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.

HIGHWINES—Received, 362 brls. Market ½c ⅌ gallon higher. Sales: 300 brls, at 63½c.

HAY—Pressed Timothy is in fair demand. Sales: 10 tons beater-pressed, at $20.00.

HIDES—There has been a considerable decline in the market since our last quotations. We notice an absence of all activity and confidence, under the influence of which prices have declined ½@1c. We quote:

Green Country	8½@ 9½
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green, part cured	[illegible]
Dry Salted	14½@15
Dry Flint	17½@18

LEATHER—Market firm and in limited demand. Prices unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter's Sole	[illegible]
Line "	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, "	[illegible]	Orinoco, GW	[illegible]
Calf, "	$1.05@1.15	Orinoco, MW	[illegible]
Upper, ⅌ foot	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Collar, ⅌ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter's Sole	[illegible]
Kip, medium	$1.00@1.15	French kip	1.40
Kip, heavy	[illegible]	Best Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]
Calf, No. 1	[illegible]		
Calf, seconds	[illegible]	Lamoine, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Upper, ⅌ foot	[illegible]	Russett Linings	[illegible]
Russett Bridle,	[illegible]	Pink Linings	[illegible]
" side	[illegible]	Roans	[illegible]

LUMBER—Receipts were limited and market inactive, rafted lumber, reported at $14.50, should have been at $13.50. The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ⅌ 1,000 feet	$37.00@44.00
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Common Boards, green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles A ⅌ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 1,000	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market active and firm at former quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	Lath Yarn No 1	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	" 2	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Owing to the advance at the East, holders are asking higher prices. Sales to-day were: 100 brls "Franklin Petroleum Co.'s" at 63c; 100 brls "Laughing Water" in two lots at 63c.

OILS—LINSEED—The market is firmer in consequence of an advance at the East. Sales to-day 25 brls Raw at $1.40. FISH OILS are in fair demand and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	$1.40@1.45
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, ⅌ gall	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, winter	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neats Oil	[illegible]

ONIONS—Receipts more liberal, and in fair demand. Market tolerably firm at $1.60@1.65 for prime qualities, and $1.40@1.50 for common. Sale to-day, 25 brls at $1.65.

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 171 brls Pork, 125,000 lbs Cut Meats, 160,000 lbs Lard. The market to-day was quiet, but without material change in prices. MESS PORK—There was little or no inquiry, and the market was quiet. Sales: 500 brls heavy packed at $17.00. PRIME MESS PORK—Market more active. Sales: 870 brls city at $15.00.

ENGLISH MEATS—5,000 pcs Long Cut Hams at 8c in boxes.

BULK MEATS—5,000 pcs Shoulders, for delivery in 20 days, at 5¼c loose.

PICKLED HAMS—100 tres city cut at 8¼c.

LARD—More active and rather firmer. Sales today were: 1,000 trcs prime city steam rendered Leaf, and 250 trcs do—all at 11¼c; 85 trcs prime country kettle at $11.25; 100 trcs do at 11½c; 300 trcs No 1 Lard at 10¾c.

POTATOES—In fair demand, and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Neshannocks, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Peach Blows	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes	[illegible]

POULTRY—There is a fair demand and good supply. Prices rule easy at present quotations. We quote:

Live Chickens, ⅌ doz	$1.[illegible]
Dressed, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Live Turkeys, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Dressed, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Ducks, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Geese, each	[illegible]

Sale to-day 5 boxes Dressed Chickens at [illegible].

SPICES—Market very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Pepper, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Allspice	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In moderate demand, and prices firm. We quote:

Babbitt's Best	[illegible]
" Pure	[illegible]
DeLand's Chemical	[illegible]
" Healthy	[illegible]

STEARINE—[illegible] by single pressed at [illegible]; [illegible] do (from Grease) at [illegible].

SALT—Market quiet. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Onondaga Fine	$2.[illegible]
Saginaw Fine	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—G. A., ⅌ sack of 210 lbs	[illegible]
Turk's Island, ⅌ sack of 140 lbs	[illegible]
Cadiz, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Trapani, ⅌ bu	[illegible]

To-day the sales were: 1,500 brls Fine at $2.[illegible], delivered on cars.

SEEDS—FLAX—Owing to an improvement in Linseed Oil, the demand is more active, and prices have advanced 10@15c. Sales to-day were: 180 sks prime at $2.60; 300 sks at $2.50; 20 sks at $2.10; 11 sks at $2.35; 6 sks at $2.25; 5 sks at $2.15. TIMOTHY—40 bags prime at $2.25.

SUGARS—Market very active, and in consequence of deficient supply with an extra demand for foreign shipments, the market is firm with a strong upward tendency. On Cuba's we note a further advance of ½c ⅌ lb. We quote:

New Orleans	13½@15½
Cuba	13 @15
Porto Rico	13 @15½
A. A. Portland	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	17½@17¾
Extra B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Chicago A	[illegible]
Chicago B	[illegible]

SYRUPS—In active demand, and market firm, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Chicago Golden	[illegible]
Chicago Amber	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]
Do. refined	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Chicago Union Refinery Sugar House, brls	[illegible]
" " " kegs	[illegible]
" " Amber, brls	[illegible]
" " " kegs	[illegible]

TEAS—Demand less active, and prices unchanged at previous quotations. We quote:

Young Hyson, common to very fine	$1.10@1.65
Gunpowder	1.15@1.70
Souchong	[illegible]
Oolongs	[illegible]
Japan	1.00@1.35

TALLOW—Active and firm. We quote:

Choice No. 1 Packers' Tallow	11 @
Good do	10¾@
Prime City Butchers	10½@
Country	10 @10½

TOBACCO—In limited receipts and moderate demand. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote:

LEAF TOBACCO.

Illinois middling to prime	[illegible]
" common	[illegible]

CHICAGO TOBACCO MANUFACTORY BRANDS.

CHEWING.		SMOKING.	
Star of the West	[illegible] c	L.	[illegible] c
Pioneer	[illegible] c	S.	[illegible] c
Ex. Cavendish	[illegible] c	S.M.	[illegible] c
Prairie Pride	[illegible] c	L.	[illegible] c
Sweet	[illegible] c	H.	[illegible] c
		Stems	[illegible] c

PLUG TOBACCO.

7's and 5's Star of the West	[illegible] c
Pic Nic, lbs size	[illegible] c
7's and 5's Pioneer	[illegible] c
5's Extra Cavendish	[illegible] c
5's, 7s and 10's Black Diamond	[illegible] c
5's, 7s and 10's [illegible]	[illegible] c

OTHER BRANDS.

CHEWING.		SMOKING.	
Gold Leaf	80c	Missouri	[illegible] c
Sunny Side	75c	O.	[illegible] c
C. Harris	75c	OO.	[illegible] c
Sponge Cake	$1.20	OOO.	[illegible] c
Charley's Choice	70c		

SNUFF.

Double Rose Maccaboy	[illegible] c
Single "	[illegible] c
Scotch	[illegible] c
Rappee	[illegible] c

WOOL—Active demand and supply continues limited and insufficient. Prices firm. We quote:

Fine fleece	[illegible]
Medium fleece	[illegible]
Tub Washed	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]

WOOD—Receipts very small and demand active. Prices firm, with an upward tendency. We quote by the cargo: Beech, $5.25; Maple, $6.50@7.00; Hickory, $6.50@7.00. Delivered: Beech, $7.00@7.50; Maple, $8.50; Hickory, $9.00@9.50.

New York Market—Nov. 28.

COTTON—Irregular, unsettled and decidedly lower, at 78@77c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—5@10c better for common grades, with a very moderate business; sales at $6.10@6.25 for extra state; $7.35@7.40 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.45@9.50 for trade brands—closing firm.

WHISKY—Dull, heavy, and unsettled, at 78@80c for western.

GRAIN—Wheat more active, and closed 1@2c higher for part sold last evening, at $1.35@1.41 for Chicago spring; $1.38@1.41 for Milwaukee club; $1.42@1.44 for amber Milwaukee; $1.47@1.52 for winter red western; $1.60 for white Michigan; and $1.46 for small parcels amber Green Bay. Corn 1c better; mixed western $1.18@1.20, in store—closing very firm at the latter price. Oats more active and 2@3c better, at 85@86c for western in store.

WOOL—Quiet and rather steadier.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Refined, in bond, 51½@52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active but unchanged. Sales 250 brls new mess, deliverable within the last fifteen days of December, 1863, and 10,000 brls new packed do for delivery in January and Feb., at $18.37½. Beef quiet. Bacon sides quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at 7¾@8c for city. Lard dull and nominally unchanged.

Oswego Market—Nov. 28.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat held above views of buyers. No sales. Corn firm—all on private terms. Other Grains quiet and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—85 bu. flour, 13 bu barley.

Milwaukee Market—Nov. 28.

GRAIN—No. 1 Wheat, $1.07.

FLOUR—Dull and nothing doing.

RECEIPTS—1,800 bu flour; 39,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,100 bu flour; 65,000 bu wheat.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Nov. 28.

Bark Advance, Muir, Kingston, 5,435 bags salt.
Bark Twilight, Vance, Bay City, 300 m lumber, 120 m staves.
Bark Cornelia, Kelso, Bay City, 80 m lumber, 60 tons pig iron.
Bark H. N. Gates, Reddick, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.
Bark Warner, Garrison, Grand Haven, 450 m shingles, 200 c r ties.
Bark Josephine, Dresden, Watson, Charlotteville, 60 cords wood.
Brig E. M. Peck, Robinson, Lincoln, 120 m lumber.
Bark J. S. Harvey, Banns, Buffalo, 130 m lumber from Two Rivers.
Bark Mallnet, Merckle, Holland, 60 m headings, 30 m staves.
Scow Italian, Erickson, Holland, 15 m staves.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Kalamazoo, 52 cords wood.

CLEARED............Nov. 28.

Prop Bradbury, McNeeley, Buffalo, 600 brls flour, 1,[illegible] brls beef, sundries.
Bark E. V. R. Watson, Brant, Buffalo, 25,500 bu wheat.
Schr Clipper, Stoddard, Buffalo, 24,100 bu oats.
Schr E. B. King, Wilkison, St. Joseph, sundries.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 26th, by Rev. W. C. Jackson, Mr. JAMES PHILLIPS and Miss MARY GARRETT. Nov. 26th, by the same, Mr. CHARLES McGHIE and Miss MARGARET GORDON, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of his son, F. A. Bryan, on Nov. 27th, Dr. THOMAS BRYAN, aged 79 years.

On the 27th inst., aged 19 years, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Edward Francis Test, of Mobile, and sister of Edward F. Test of this city.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, C. F. J. Acton, 11 Eldridge Court, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. ☞ Indianapolis and Council Bluffs papers please copy.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for improved city property, a nice Stock Farm of 234 acres, 4½ miles north of Dixon, Lee County, Ill., and 102 miles west of Chicago—beautifully situated on Rock River, brick house of seven rooms, frame barns, bearing orchard, &c.

—ALSO—

A number of other Farms and Lands in Cook, Kane and Lake Counties. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

no28-r659-3t

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a Stationery and Notion Store, now doing a good and profitable business. This is a good chance for a man with small means desirous of going into business. Apply at 121 North Clark street, corner of Huron.

no28-r677-3t

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Property. Six Lots on Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Fourteenth street. 150 feet on Calumet and Prairie avenues, near Ringgold. Also, a large number of Lots in other parts of the city, Improved Farms, Lands, &c. Apply to A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Sleighs. Apply to JOHN J. WRIGHT, at the Carriage Factory, corner of State and Liberty streets.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—A Frame Residence on the west side of Wabash avenue, north of the railroad crossing, with a lot 52 by 176 feet. House contains eleven rooms, besides bath room, good cellar, large attic, and is furnished with gas, water and sewer. For particulars, apply to JAMES K. BURTIS, at the office of the Chicago Gas Co.

no28-r652-3t

FOR SALE—Or exchange, four Houses and Lots; rent for $722; price $8000. Will exchange for a first class farm near Chicago, worth from five, six, seven or eight thousand dollars, paying the balance in cash. Post Office Box 972, Room 18, 133 South Clark street.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Stock and lease of a Tin and Stove store, now doing a good cash business; stock small. The proprietor sells on account of other business, which requires his whole time. Address Post Office Box 4[illegible].

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—A good Hoisting Machine and Fixtures—NEARLY NEW. Will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at the Planing Mill, 28 North Franklin street. Also for sale a good heavy Wagon Box, well ironed, suitable for hauling grain.

R. G. GOODWILLIE.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Six hundred second-hand Lard Barrels and Tierces, all coopered and in perfect order. R. B. MITCHELL & CO., 172 Chicago avenue.

no28-r[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE.—The Church Property corner of [illegible] and Jackson street is offered for sale. Apply to M. F. [illegible], West Randolph street, or WM. G. HOLMES, 170 Clark street.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—A one-and-a-half story Gothic Cottage House, with barn and lot—lot 50x125. Apply on the premises, Park avenue, last west from Hoyne street, for three days, or address Box 1[illegible].

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—The fine Cottage, No. 173 West Van Buren street, containing eight rooms, besides closets, pantry, &c., with lease of lot. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

no28-r[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—Lease for a term of years and fixtures of a first-class Store and Basement, in good location. Now used for produce commission business. Address P. O. Box 2[illegible].

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shop, Keokuk, Iowa, is offered for sale only on account of the health of the present owners. This concern is of fourteen years' standing, has a large run of custom, heavy stock of patterns and valuable machinery, and will be sold low for cash if application is made soon. Address VAIL & ARMITAGE, Keokuk, Iowa.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Improved Farms.—
[illegible] acres near Kankakee City,
[illegible] acres near Prophetstown,
[illegible] acres near Aurora,
[illegible] acres near Gardner.
For sale by GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, a Schooner of 245 tons measurement. For particulars call on J. C. NYMAN, 180 South Water street, Chicago.

oc8-r[illegible]-1st-ewtf

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale, Twenty-eight miles from Chicago, one mile from Hoosier Grove, seven miles from Elgin, on the Elgin and Chicago State Road—32 acres prairie and 10 acres timber; good house, stabling, grain barn and a fine orchard; good water. All under cultivation. Apply to CAMPBELL & BRO., Wayne Station.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

FOR SALE—Choice Lots. A few desirable Residence Lots in "Carpenter's Addition to Chicago," convenient to horse cars or a short walk to business centre. Also, [illegible] acres in Section [illegible], Town [illegible], Range [illegible]. Office 88 West Randolph street. [no28-p[illegible]-3w] PHILO CARPENTER.

FOUND—On Saturday last, a pair of Eye Glasses. The owner can obtain the same at this office.

no28-r[illegible]-1t

$10 REWARD will be given for any information concerning Hugh Bartley [illegible], a boy about fifteen years old, having auburn [illegible] hair, hazel eyes, well grown for his age, a large scar on his right foot caused by a burn. He left the residence of his parents, about 3½ miles southwest of Hawthorne Station, Putnam County, Illinois, by his anxious father.

JOHN L. HODGSON.

no28-r[illegible]-1t

WANTED—An [illegible] some good firm as Book-keeper, by a man who [illegible] in permanency, [illegible] give satisfaction. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A small house [illegible] respectable neighborhood in the [illegible] Division, or a part of a house suitable for [illegible] family, by a quiet respectable family of two or [illegible] adults, without children. Address, [illegible] Office Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—A pleasant [illegible] room, by a gentleman. One with breakfast and tea preferred. Address, [illegible] terms, location, &c., "H S," care of P. O. [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—The ad[illegible] a situation where he can be useful to his employer. He is quick at figures, and is not afraid of [illegible]. References given. Address "A B," [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—Fifty Thousand [illegible] to loan to farmers on first class [illegible] security. Also, $10,000 to invest in a safe [illegible] without risk, which will pay [illegible]. JAMES A. DICKERSON, [illegible] Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man board in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Reference given. "BOARDING," Post Office Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—Scholarship in the Commercial College in this city. Address "M," Post Office Box 3[illegible], or apply at [illegible] street.

WANTED—Two Firemen [illegible] Pork House of R. M. Graves & Co., Dearborn and Michigan streets. None [illegible] need apply.

WANTED—Agents, [illegible] month now being made by good Agents selling the new and splendid Steel [illegible] of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Also, Steel [illegible] of Stephen A. Douglas. Price, [illegible]; [illegible] $1.00; mailed in a nice tube, [illegible] any part of the country, by R. H. LANDON, [illegible] st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED.—Wholesale Dry [illegible] notice. Wanted a situation in some respectable wholesale house. Has [illegible] years experience, understands the [illegible] ous departments, is a salesman, corres[illegible], invoice clerk, and a graduated book-keeper. [illegible] references. Address Post Office Drawer [illegible].

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED.—A live man [illegible] engage with some wholesale house [illegible] the services of a man competent to act [illegible] book-keeper, corresponding clerk or [illegible], in fact who is competent to carry a good [illegible] any branch of mercantile business. Can [illegible] of references, or better still, will engage [illegible] and thus afford parties an opportunity [illegible] themselves. Address "R," Box [illegible].

WANTED—A good second[illegible] for new Top-Buggy in exchange [illegible] Watch, hunting cases, worth $[illegible]. Address [illegible] from the East desires a permanent situation [illegible] "B," Box [illegible].

WANTED—$10,000 in the [illegible] a Partner, active or silent, in a new [illegible] facturing establishment whose manufactures [illegible] tent or humbug, but staple articles and [illegible] sale, and pay from 50 to 100 per cent. profit, [illegible] who has had experience in the business. Address Box 6[illegible].

WANTED—By two young [illegible] large pleasant room with two beds [illegible] having [illegible] "at reasonable rates" will [illegible] "B B," Box [illegible].

WANTED—A situation [illegible] German girls, in one family, as the [illegible] Apply at MRS. BALKAM'S Intelligence [illegible], Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

no28-r[illegible]-3t

WANTED—A Bar-Keeper [illegible] man to attend a bar. One who [illegible] dence of his ability and integrity can [illegible] situation, and never occupied later than [illegible] night. Address, with reference, P. O. Box [illegible].

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED.—To Saloon [illegible] have a first-class Saloon that I [illegible] prefer to have some smart young man with from $400 to $600 to take a half interest in it [illegible] be well recommended and understand the [illegible] he would have to take charge of the [illegible] dress, for a few days, "JOHNSON," Tribune [illegible].

no28-r[illegible]-1t

WANTED—A Furnished [illegible] for a single gentleman. Address [illegible] Box [illegible].

WANTED—A respectable [illegible] having a small cash capital, in [illegible] best money-making business going. [illegible] to travel.) Apply at Room 2[illegible], [illegible] House, No. 227 and 229 Randolph street, [illegible] tween 2 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Board and suit [illegible] furnished rooms in some private [illegible] North Side north of Erie street, by a [illegible] given and required. Address Post Office [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—A good girl [illegible] years of age, wants a home in a [illegible] family, where she can learn to make [illegible]. She is an orphan and desires a permanent [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 2[illegible], or call at the Young Men's Christian Association, [illegible] 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A good [illegible] Piano in exchange for a new [illegible] land in a good neighborhood. Price [illegible] once in price can be on any desired [illegible]. Address "A B C," Box [illegible], Elkhart, [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—A Lady [illegible] with a private family or where [illegible] few boarders. Will furnish her own [illegible] room furnished. The best of reference [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 1[illegible].

WANTED—A lady [illegible] to tuition and holding [illegible], is desirous of obtaining a situation [illegible] a general teacher of [illegible] Music, French and Drawing taught. [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] Nurse by a healthy young woman [illegible] 132 South Clark street. Best of reference.

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—An [illegible] Salesman who has been in the [illegible] trade. Apply for a situation in [illegible] Address [illegible] None but those [illegible] preferred.

WANTED—$75 a Month [illegible] wanted to sell Sewing Machines [illegible] commission on all Machines sold, or [illegible] who will work for the above [illegible] paid. For particulars address C. [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A House [illegible] with a barn. Lot to be of good [illegible] sirably located, on the South or West [illegible] two miles from the Court House. Any one [illegible] such for sale, may find a purchaser by [illegible] Office Box [illegible], stating price and location.

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED—Boiler Maker [illegible] whom the highest wages will be [illegible] at Room No. 3, Masonic Temple.

WANTED.—A Teacher [illegible] teen years experience in teaching [illegible] ment in a school or private family [illegible] Dr. Clarkson and others. Address [illegible] 154, North Branch Post Office.

WANTED—A leading [illegible] House of this city, of large [illegible] posed facilities for purchasing [illegible] ness, and constantly supplied with [illegible] stock, wish to obtain a [illegible] Salesman as Traveling Agent. [illegible] extensive country acquaintance [illegible] business, we can offer them [illegible] others need apply. Address [illegible] Office Box 5[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED.—A gentleman [illegible] Yale College is desirous of [illegible] ment as teacher. Address "J. E. P.," [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Agents [illegible] month are now being made [illegible] ers in selling MITCHELL'S NEW [illegible]—the BEST for family use ever published. [illegible] Apply to J. N. WIDDEN, General [illegible] No. 7 Methodist Church Block, [illegible] Box 2[illegible].

WANTED—Good Men [illegible] vass in every county in the [illegible] the best of terms will be offered. [illegible] canvassers need apply. Address [illegible] WOOD, Box 3[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Men for the Navy, to do duty in the [illegible] Squadron, for one, two, or three years [illegible] war. Good Pay and Prize Money. [illegible] desirable service. Pay from $[illegible] long, hard marches, and good quarters. For further particulars apply to the [illegible] devoux, Uhlich's Block, corner of [illegible] North Water streets.

Acting Master U. S. N., Comd'g [illegible] Or at recruiting office, 161 Lake street.

A commission will be paid to any person [illegible] accepted recruit to either office.

WANTED—A full list of [illegible] Hand Office Furniture, including [illegible] Press. Address "COMMERCIAL," Post [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

WANTED.—Teams [illegible] mediately at the Merchants' [illegible] or six teams can have good work [illegible] office, No. 1, foot of South Water [illegible] W. C. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment [illegible] young man who is a good penman [illegible] in figures. Should prefer book-keeping [illegible] keeper, but has a fair business education [illegible] object to any other position where [illegible] livelihood. Address [illegible] 2[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED.—$75 a [illegible] want to hire Agents in every [illegible] month, expenses paid, to sell [illegible] Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON [illegible] Maine.

WANTED.—$60 a M[illegible] want Agents at $60 a Month [illegible] to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental [illegible] thirteen other new, useful and curious [illegible] teen circulars sent free. Address [illegible] Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—Knitting [illegible] Every Farmer, to know that [illegible] dollars" can earn $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machine. [illegible] thirty days. Price, complete, $[illegible]. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send [illegible] samples (send stamps).

BRANSON & ELLIOT, [illegible] 129 Lake street.

mh3-a[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few [illegible] weekly boarders can be [illegible] pleasant rooms and board at [illegible] Wabash [illegible]

BOARDING.—One [illegible] nished front room and [illegible] for a gentleman and wife, or two [illegible] be had at 28 Washington street. [illegible] can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board [illegible] pleasant suit of unfurnished [illegible] had by a gentleman and wife in a [illegible] water. The pleasant location on the [illegible] nient to the street cars and within [illegible] the Court House. None need [illegible] pay for good accommodations. [illegible] Address, with name, "J.," Post Office [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

BOARDING.—Two [illegible] a gentleman and wife [illegible] with board and pleasant [illegible] family, by applying at [illegible]

no28-r[illegible]

BOARDING.—A room [illegible] a man and wife, or two [illegible] with board, at 181 [illegible] street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two [illegible] None but those who can [illegible] ence need apply, at 133 [illegible]

TO RENT—House [illegible] niture for sale. Inquire at [illegible] street.

TO RENT—One [illegible] Lights & Bradbury's [illegible] a good customer. Apply [illegible] stable.

LOST—On Thanksgiving [illegible] or near Robinson [illegible] Pocket Book, containing [illegible] money, a gold pin, and [illegible] pay; of no value to any [illegible] liberally rewarded by [illegible] this office.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[illegible]

Office, No. 51 Clark Str[illegible]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUN[illegible]

Daily, delivered in city, per year	[illegible]
Daily, delivered in city, per week	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	[illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year	[illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	[illegible]
" 4 copies	[illegible]
" 10 copies	[illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club	[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may b[illegible] our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in a[illegible] be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chic[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

[illegible]

Increase [illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible] of Internal Revenue [illegible] to recommend in his report to the Secy. of the Treas. a large increase in the excise tax on distilled spirits. The present tax is considered absurdly low as compared with that levied upon other goods, while in England it yields 50 per cent and upwards of the gross revenue of that country. In our own it yields less than 10 per ct., and as it is deemed necessary to increase taxation to make the law meet the expectation of Congress, there is no article on which it can be better levied than on this. Therefore the Commissioner will ask that the tax be increased to 50 or 60, probably the latter sum.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 28.—Capt. Cox, mate and clerk of the steamer Duke, were arrested here to-night and will be tried by a Military Commission charged with conveying the rebel Col. Hawkins and 300 of his men from the north to the south side of the Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson.

Col. Langdon, of the 1st Ohio cavalry, wounded in the late fight, will not recover. Col. Long encountered a portion of Wheeler's cavalry at Cleveland, yesterday, and after a severe fight the rebels were routed. The loss is not stated. There was a heavy rain last night, and the Cumberland river is rising rapidly, with nine feet water on the shoals.

Rebel Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The British steamer Corsica, from Nassau, was thoroughly searched by the Custom House officers last night, as well as all the baggage of passengers. Large amounts of specie, rebel money and a rebel mail were found on the steamer and among the passengers.